

7.—*Seventh Contribution to the South African Coleopterous Fauna.*—
By L. PÉRINGUEY, *Director*.*

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA IN THE COLLECTION
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM. (Plates V. and VI.)

FAMILY CICINDELIDÆ.

GEN. DROMICA (COSMEMA), Dej.

DROMICA (COSMEMA) CONVEXICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂ : Supra æneo-nigra lateribus prothoracis, elytrorum subtusque æneo-cæruleis; femoribus viridibus, tibiis antennarumque articulis basalibus quatuor sub-rufescentibus, labro flavescente, late nigro marginato, palpis flavis, articulo ultimo apice anguste infuscato; capite lato, inter oculos valde longitudinaliter plicato; prothorace latitudine longiore, antice haud sensim postice magis strangulato, disco præsertim in partem posticam valde elevato convexo, fere subgibboso, transversim strigillato; elytris elongatis, pone humeros ad medium inflexis, deinde parum incrassatis, ad apicem acuminatis ibidem spina valida acuta valde divergente utrinque munitis, supra convexis sutura acuta, punctis profundis ad latera oblitteratis a basi usque ad apicem æqualibus, interstitio angusto separatis obsitis, in callo humerali macula parva rotunda, pone medium altera ovata supra marginali et prope apicem vitta maculiformi flavo albidis utrinque ornatis.

This species is very closely allied to *D. cordicollis*, Chaud., which I erroneously stated to be synonymous with *D. gruti*, Chd.,† and

* The first four Contributions were published in the Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society, 1885–1892; the fifth and sixth in the Annals of the South African Museum, vol. i., p. 240, and vol. iii., p. 167.

† Descriptive Catal. S. Afr. Coleoptera, Cicindelidæ, p. 86, Trans. S. Afr. Phil. Soc., vol vii., 1892.

the differences between the two can be detected only by comparing these two species. In *D. cordicollis* ♂ the labrum is only very slightly edged with black, whereas in *D. convexicollis* it is broadly marginate; the shape and plication of the head are nearly alike in both species, but while the discoidal part of the prothorax of *D. cordicollis* is highly raised, it falls abruptly behind above the posterior strangulation; in *D. convexicollis* it is regularly convex and more gibbose, and the prothorax itself is a little narrower; the shape and sculpture of the elytra are the same in both species, but they are narrower in *D. convexicollis*.

Length 10 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). ? Rev. H. Junod.

DROMICA (COSMEMA) ZULUANA, n. sp.

♀ : Fusco-cuprea, sub-nitida, lateribus prothoracis elytrorumque sub-æneis, antennarum articulis quatuor basalibus, tibiis, femorumque basi rufo-flavescentibus; labro flavo, haud fusco-marginato; capite lato, inter oculos valde plicato, collo transversim plicato-scabroso; prothorace breve, latitudine longiore, basi apice angustiore, ad basim haud sensim strangulato, areis dorsalibus duabus modice convexis, transversim undulato plicatis prædito; elytris elongatis, ad medium modice ampliatis, convexis, apice haud singulatim emarginatis, spina suturali brevi acuta munitis, punctis profundis confertis, ad latera oblitteratis, in partem anticam remotius positis obsitis, macula supra-marginali sub-elongata flava, vittaque marginali breve apicis spinam attingente utrinque notatis.

This species is allied to *D. elegantula* and also to *D. cordicollis*, but it is easily distinguished from both these species by the entirely flavous labrum, the sub-cylindrical prothorax, which is slightly attenuated in the posterior part and very little constricted there, and the much more closely set punctures which are also less wide, and which, instead of being of a uniform size as in the two species mentioned above, are slightly broader in the anterior than in the posterior part; in my ♀ examples of *D. elegantula* and *D. cordicollis*, the sides of the elytra are punctured as far as the outer margin, whereas they are broadly impunctate in *D. zuluana*.

Length 11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Eshowe).

FAMILY CARABIDÆ.

TRIBE ODOCANTHINI.

GEN. CASNONIA, Latr.

CASNONIA LÆTA, n. sp.

Rufo vel pallide rufo testacea, capite nigro, elytris fascia media communi lata, ad latera postice ducta læte cærulea, antennis fuscis articulis quatuor basalibus rufo testaceis, pedibus etiam fuscis femorum basi rufescentibus; abdomine nigro; palpis infuscatis; caput impunctatum; prothorax tenui, valde elongatus, post medium leviter ampliatus, ad basim strangulatus, convexiusculus, tenuissime longitudinaliter in medio canaliculatus, haud distincte transversim plicatulus, setis longis flavescentibus obsitus; elytra a basi apice punctis setam rigidam ferentibus seriatis prædita.

This species is evidently closely allied to *C. senegalensis* in shape and colouring, but it differs by the series of rigid setæ which are found on the prothorax and on the elytra, and which are wanting in the former, in which all the joints of antennæ are red; the prothorax is transversely plicate.

Length 7–8 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ –2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern), C. N. Barker. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), Delancey Dods.

TRIBE LEBIINI.

GEN. LEBIA, Latr.

LEBIA PROMONTORII, n. sp.

Flavo testacea, elytris pedibusque pallidioribus, illis plaga suturali communi nigra, pone medium quadrata striam 4 utroque attingente, antice valde acuminata, ad scutelli apicem ducta, postice angustata, truncata, longe ante apicem desinente notata; antennarum articulis longe pubescentibus; capite impunctato; prothorace brevi, longitudine tertio latiore, medio sulcato, lateraliter antice ampliato rotundato, postice fere recto angulis acutis reflexis, disco levi; elytris basi prothorace tertio latioribus, pone medium ampliatis,

supra vix convexis, punctulato striatis, interstitiis planis, vage aciculatis; abdomine sub-infusato.

This species differs from all the other South African species by its impunctate upper side and the great ampliation of the posterior part of the elytra; the shape of the black patch on the elytra is not unlike that of *L. imitator*, but it reaches the scutellum in *L. promontorii*, which it does not in the former which has also the head black.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town. A. Raffray.

LEBIA SEBAKUANA, n. sp.

Pallide testacea, glabra, capite nigro, antennis prothoraceque rufo-testaceis; elytris fascia communi nigra basi quadrata ibidem striam attingente, deinde angustata, pone medium modice dilatata, plaga laterali utrinque a fascia communi late interrupta notatis; capite crebre aciculato, lateribus strigillatis; prothorace ampliato, longitudine tertio latiore, antice lateraliter ampliato rotundato, postice distincte sinuato angulis acutis, reflexis, medio canaliculato, disco distincte aciculato; elytris a medio ad apicem perparum ampliatis, nonnihil convexis, punctato striatis, interstitiis convexis, creberrime aciculatis.

The South African species to which this species might be compared owing to the head being black, and also to the shape of the dorsal markings, is *L. vaciva*, Pér., which is, however, densely pubescent, quite differently sculptured, and much larger.

Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

LEBIA TENELLA, n. spec.

Glabra, capite prothoraceque rufo-flavis; elytris subtusque stramineis, illis fascia communi nigra basi-quadrata striam 4 attingente, deinde angustata, pone medium ad marginem lateralem utrinque extensa, longe ante apicem desinente ornatis; abdominis segmentis duobus ultimis infuscatis; capite antice aciculato, lateraliter conspicue plicato; prothorace antice ampliato rotundato, deinde fere recto, angulis posticis acutis, reflexis, medio canaliculato, disco crebre aciculato; elytris a medio ad apicem perparum ampliatis, haud convexis, punctulato striatis, interstitiis planis, tenuissime creberrimeque aciculatis.

One of the smallest of the South African species; the livery resembles that of *L. fortuita* and of *L. natalensis*, but the lateral

posterior band reaches the outer margin and is not dilated along it as in *natalensis*, nor is it so broad; from *L. fortuita* it differs in the size, the shape of the intervals, which are plane instead of being convex, and also in being glabrous on the upper side.

Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE CALLIDINI.

GEN. POLYLAULACUS, Chaud.

POLYLAULACUS PALLIDUS, n. sp.

Angustus, supra glaber, parum nitidus; pallide flavus, capite obscuriore, palporum articulo ultimo sub-infusato; capite antice levi a sutura frontali confertim strigillato; prothorace latitudine tertio longiore, antice nonnihil lateraliter ampliato rotundato, deinde recto angulis posticis acutis, basi transverso, supra crebre punctato, linea brevi media instructo; scutello impunctato; elytris prothorace nonnihil latoribus, fere parallelis, vix convexis, profunde punctato striatis, interstitiis modice convexis, sub-tectiformibus, sutura leviter infusata.

Allied to *P. brunneus*, Chaud, but smaller; it differs by its pale flavous, almost stramineous colour, and the less deeply and more closely punctured prothorax; the elytra are also slightly more parallel.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ –5 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

TRIBE ANTHIINI.

GEN. POLYHIRMA, Chaud.

POLYHIRMA SAMBESINA, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, capite pilis albidis nonnullis, obsito, prothorace vitta longitudinali ab apice ad sextam partem elytrorum longitudinis ducta, elytris macula postica communi lata albo pubescenti ornatis, margine laterali interstitioque supra marginali sparse breviterque albo fimbriatis. Caput nonnihil angustum, profunde quadrifariam impressum, pone oculos antice haud angustius, latitudine duplo longius, supra conferte punctulatum, sulco laterali postico angusto, sub-sinuato, profundo, medium disci haud attingente; elytra ovalia, latitudine duplo longiora, ad basim modice convexa, deinde sub-

deplanata, sutura costisque carinatis quatuor integris apicem fere attingentibus alteraque basali abbreviata utrinque prædita, interstitiis profunde alveolatis; corpore subtus abdomine excepto, pedibusque breviter albido pubescentibus.

Long 20–24 mm.; lat. 6–7 mm.

This species is distinguished from its South African congeners with alveolate elytra: such as *P. amatonga* and *P. consobrina*, Pér., by the long and slender prothorax, and the white pubescence on the scutellum, the base and apex of the elytra.

In one of my examples the left antenna is only 9-jointed, and the right 10-jointed, but the apical article is greatly reduced.

Hab. Zambesi River (Feira). Dr. Stoehr.

POLYHIRMA KAFUENA, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, caput rugose punctatum, pilis appressis albis nonnullis obsitum; prothorax angustus, in medio longitudine duplo brevior, antice posticeque angustatus, ad medium laterum nonnihil ampliatus, acute marginatus, in medium disci profunde canaliculatus, foveolis contiguis crebre obsitus, canali margineque laterali pilis albidis obtectis; scutellum albo pilosum; elytra antice angusta, a tertia parte ovato ampliata, ad medium prothorace quam duplo latiora, deinde ad apicem vix angustata, ibi margine posticali transverse sub-diagonali, carinato costata, interstitiis fere alveolatis, vitta albida suturali a basi partem quintam attingente, altera transversa communi ad medium sita, plaga utrinque postica arcuata, vittaque laterali marginali alba ornata; abdomen nitidum, subconfertim punctulatum; pectus, pedes, antennarum articulis quatuor basalibus, subdense albido pubescentibus.

Long. $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 5 mm.

Closely allied to *P. ænigma*, Dohrn, but the prothorax is narrower.

Hab. Kafue River (Northern Rhodesia). J. Drury.

TRIBE SIAGONINI.

GEN. COSCINIA, Dej.

{COSCINIA CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Nigro picea, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, illis articulo ultimo acutissimo, palpis testaceis; capite, collo etiam, profunde crebre

punctatis, area minuta media obsoletius punctulata, punctis longe setigeris; prothorace subdense pubescente, punctis rotundatis profundis obsito; elytris valde deplanatis, pubescentibus, punctis seriatis sub-remotis tectis; subtus pedibusque breviter pubescentibus.

Much smaller than *C. basalis*, Dej., which it resembles, but the elytra are concolorous, and the punctures on the prothorax and elytra are not so closely set.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Willowmore). Dr. H. Brauns.

GEN. ANISODACTYLUS, Dej.

ANISODACTYLUS INCHOATUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, elytris dilute ænescentibus, labro, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufis; caput impunctatum, sulcis lateribus intra oculos modice profundis; prothorax ab apice ad tertiam partem nonnihil arcuato ampliatus, dein basi oblique ductus at haud sinuatus, angulis posticis acutis, latitudine baseos apicisque æqualis, antice convexiusculus, in medio anguste canaliculatus, postice impressione angusta lineiformi utrinque impressus, omnino impunctatus; scutellum leve; elytra oblonga, versus apicem sinuata in hoc loco conjunctim acuminata, convexiuscula, anguste striata, interstitiis planis, levibus, secundo puncto posticali evidentiore; corpus subtus epipleuræque fusco rufescentia.

Long. 12 mm.; lat. $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

But for the vestiture of the under part of the tarsi, this species might be taken for an *Harpalus*.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. HYPOLITHUS, Dej.

HYPOLITHUS CRUENTULUS, n. sp.

Capite prothoraceque rufis, elytris rufo ferrugineis, vitta communi nigra striam quartam utrinque attingente, postce apicem versus, oblitterata ornatis, antennis palpis pedibusque pallide testaceis; caput fronte verticeque sparse punctatum punctis breviter pubescentibus, collum leve; prothorax longitudine quarto latior, lateraliter modice rotundatus, ad basim apice nonnihil angustior, vix angulatus, depressus, in medio distincte at haud profunde canaliculatus, basi

utroque leviter impressus, sub-confertim punctulatus, punctis breviter flavo setigeris; scutellum punctulatum; elytra dense at breve pubescentia, basi prothorace nonnihil latiora, angulis vix rotundatis, lateribus recta, postice conjunctim attenuato rotundata, vix convexa, anguste striata, interstitiis planis creberrime punctulatis punctis remotis profundioribus nullis; corpus subtus nigrum.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

HYPOLITHUS IMITATIVUS, n. sp.

Niger, sub-nitidus, capite prothoraceque glabris, clytris dense at brevissime flavescente pubescentibus; antennæ pallide flavo testaceæ articulis duobus basalibus exceptis, supra longitudinaliter fusco maculatis; pedes pallide testacei; caput leve; prothorax longitudine quarto latiora, basi apice fere æqualis, lateraliter mediocre rotundatus angulis posticis obtusis, vix convexiusculus, in medium disci nonnihil levior, antice lateraliterque sub-strigillato aciculatus, postice, præsertim ad latera, creberrime coriaceus, limbo externo angustissime flavescente; scutellum impunctatum; elytra oblonga, prothorace aliquantulum latiora humeris nonnihil obliquis, anguste striata interstitiis planis, confertissime aciculatis punctis validioribus seriatis nullis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8; lat. 3 mm.

Allied to *H. caffer*, Boh., but distinct.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

HYPOLITHUS OPTIVUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, elytris sub-micantibus, brevissime flavescente pubescentibus; antennæ testaceæ, articulo primo fere omnino infuscat, ceteris linea longitudinali fusca, palpi tarsique pallide testacea, pedes nigri; caput impunctatum, labro apice anguste rufomarginato; prothorax longitudine media nonnihil latior, lateribus vix ampliatis, angulis posticis sub-obtuse rotundatis, basi apice nonnihil angustiore, antice convexiusculus, a medio retrorsum deplanatus, in medio leviter canaliculatus, parte antica levi, nitida, postica præsertim ad latera crebre aciculata, coriacea; scutellum impunctatum; elytra basi prothoracis latitudine maxima vix superantia humeris sub-obliquis, lateribus recta, postice conjunctim attenuato rotundata, anguste striata, interstitiis creberrime aciculato punctatis, haud coriaceis

tertio quintoque punctis validis 8 vel 10 a basi supra apicem seriatis remotis præditis.

Long. 9 mm. ; lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Isipingo). C. N. Barker.

HYPOLITHUS RIVALIS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus glaber; antennæ flavo testaceæ articulis 7-8 supra longitudinaliter infuscatis; palpi pedesque flavo testacei; caput impunctatum, labro rufo ferrugineo; prothorax lateraliter anguste flavo testaceus, modice rotundato arcuatus, basi apice nonnihil angustior lateribus posticis distinctis at haud acutis, longitudine media fere quarto latior, vix convexiusculus, ab apice longe pone medium impunctatus, basi, præsertim ad latera, creberrime aciculatus; elytra prothorace nonnihil latiora, humeris sub-obliquis, lateribus recta, versus apicem conjunctim rotundato attenuata, striata, interstitiis planis, creberrime punctatis, punctis simplicibus, interstitiis tertio quintoque punctis majoribus seriatis nullis.

Long. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Allied to *H. glaber* and *H. interstitialis*, Boh., but differs in having no rows of deeper punctures on any of the intervals between the elytral striæ.

Hab. Natal (Lower Umkomas). C. N. Barker.

HYPOLITHUS TURBATUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, glaber, elytris leviter micantibus, sutura marginisque lateralibus anguste testaceis; antennæ pallide flavo testaceæ articulis supra longitudinaliter vix infuscatis; palpi pedesque pallide flavi; caput impunctatum, mandibulis labroque rufo testaceis; prothorax subanguste flavo marginatus, longitudine media quarto latior, basi apice latitudine fere haud brevior angulis posticis distinctis at haud acutis, lateribus vix arcuatus, supra deplanatus, in medio leviter canaliculatus, ab apice longe ultra medium levis, impressionibus posticis aciculato punctatis basi ipsa in medio substrigillata; elytra ut in specie præcedenti, interstitiis planis, crebre simplice punctulatis, tertio, quinto septimoque punctis evidentioribus remote seriatis, sutura linea testacea a basi ultra medium oblitterata.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

Distinguished by the three alternate intervals of each elytron bearing a series of larger, remote punctures, and also by the testa-

ceous narrow margins of the elytra and of the posterior sutural part of the same.

HYPOLITHUS TETRICUS, n. sp.

Niger, opacus, supra tenuissime brevissimeque pubescens, antennæ nigrae, articulo basali pallide flavo; palpi nigri articulo ultimo apice flavo, femora flava, genibus tibiis tarsisque nigris; caput crebre punctatum fere rugosum, collo leve, labro anguste ferrugineo marginato; prothorax latus, longitudine media tertio latior, basi apice vero nonnihil latior angulis posticis distinctis, at haud acutis, lateribus arcuatis, ad medium nonnihil rotundatis, supra in medio leviter canaliculatus, omnino crebre asperoso punctatus, punctis contiguus; scutellum leve; elytra basi prothorace haud latiora, humeris sub-obliquis, a tertia parte leviter ampliata, ante apicem valde sinuata, apice conjunctim attenuata, supra fere plana, anguste striata, interstitiis parum elevatis, confertissime aciculato alutaceis, primo, tertio, quinto septimoque punctis remotis seriatis magis minusque evidentioribus instructis; corpus subtus nitidum.

Long. $12\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Allied to *H. tomentosus*, Dej.; differs by the slightly rougher punctuation, the shorter pubescence, and the colour of the antennæ and legs.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. CRATOGNATHUS, Dej.

CRATOGNATHUS NATALENSIS, n. sp.

Os, palpi, antennæ, pedesque pallido testacea, caput atque prothorax viridi ænea, illo labro rufescente hoc anguste rufo marginato; elytra flavo castanea, nitida, dorso ænescente, corpus subtus nigro æneum. Caput omnino levigatum, in mare validissimum, ad suturam frontalem utrinque angustissime sed profunde punctatum; prothorax etiam levigatus, sulco medio tenui, utrinque plicatulo; scutellum impunctatum; elytra normalia, parum convexa, tenuiter simpliciterque striata, interstitiis sub-planis, levibus, stria secunda pone basim oblitterata, basi cum tertia sub-oblique connexa.

Shorter than *C. mandibularis*, Dej., and more of the size of *C. fallax*, Pér. It is distinguished especially by its colouration from *C. minor*, Pér., and the base of the prothorax is less narrowed than this species, the sides being straighter. It is, however, nearer still

to *C. grandiceps*, Boh., but shorter, and with the prothorax less impressed laterally above the base.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Colenso). Both sexes were captured at Hlangwana by Dr. G. B. Longstaff.

GEN. OMOSTROPUS, Pér.

OMOSTROPUS SIMPLEX, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, oblongus, nonnihil angustus, palpis antennis pedibusque sub-rufescentibus ; caput leve, ad suturam frontis utrinque late punctatum, labro nigro ; prothorax levis, longitudine nonnihil latior, ad tertiam partem longitudinis lateraliter angustatus, deinde fere rectus angulo basali acuto, supra convexiusculus intra basin utrinque impressus, ubi punctis nonnullis insculptus ; elytra prothorace nonnihil angustiora, oblonga, anguste profundeque striata, interstitiis planis.

Allied to *O. vicarius*, Péring. ; the difference between the two consists in the prothorax being slightly more ampliate in front in *O. simplex*, and in the intervals of the elytra being slightly more plane and narrower than in *O. vicarius*. I have, however, seen one example only of *O. simplex*, and it might prove to be only a varietal form of *O. vicarius*.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Colenso). Dr. G. B. Longstaff.

OMOSTROPUS EGENUS, n. sp.

Rufus ferrugineus, capite, prothoraceque disco nonnunquam obscuriore, palpi, antennæ pedesque pallide testacei ; labrum ferrugineum, caput impunctatum, leve, impressione supra oculari punctiformi ; prothorax convexiusculus, longitudine haud latior, lateraliter antice sensim ampliatus rotundatus, postice fere a medio leviter attenuatus haud sinuatus angulis acutis, basi apice nonnihil angustior, in medio anguste canaliculatus, disco ab apice longe ultra medium levigato, postice basi tota late crebre irregulariter punctata ; scutellum minimum, impunctatum ; elytra basi prothoracis latitudine maxima nonnihil latiora humeris acutis, recta, versus apicem conjunctim rotundata, modice convexa, lineato striata interstitiis levibus, fere plana.

Long. 9 mm. ; lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Bulawayo). G. A. K. Marshall.

In one of the two examples which I have examined, and which is slightly immature, the punctures along the base of the prothorax are only feebly indicated. The species is not unlike *O. vicarius*, but it differs, however, in several particulars.

GEN. DIORYCHE, MacLeay.

DIORYCHE CURTULA, n. sp.

Nigro viridis, supra dense griseo pubescens; antennis sub-infuscatibus articulis basalibus duobus pallide flavis; palpi pallide flavi, articulo ultimo infuscato at apice flavo; pedes pallide flavi, labrum rufo testaceum; caput latum, creberrime punctatum; prothorax latitudine nonnihil brevior, lateribus leviter ante medium rotundatis, vix ampliatis, basi apice latitudine fere æquali, antice convexiusculus, in medio inconspicue canaliculatus, rude conferte punctatus, dense pubescens; elytra prothorace nonnihil latiora, vix magis quam duplo longiora, ad humeros modice acuta, lateribus recta, apicem versus conjunctim rotundata, ante apicem conspicue singulatim sinuata, punctato striata, interstitiis vix convexis, confertim aciculatis, dense pubescentibus; corpus subtus nigro fuscum, sparse punctatum.

Long. 6 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

Distinguished from the other South African species by its width in proportion to its length, and by the deeply punctate striæ of the elytra.

GEN. STENOLOPHUS, Dej.

STENOLOPHUS INVOLUTUS, n. sp.

Oblongus, niger, nitidissimus, elytris dilute micantibus; antennis longis, fuscis, articulis basalibus duobus, flavidis, palpis, articulo ultimo basi autem nigro maculato, pedibusque pallide flavo testaceis; caput impunctatum, utrinque impressum; prothorax longitudine media fere tertio latior, antice haud angustatus, ad punctum setigerum anticum nonnihil ampliatus, deinde ad basim modice angustatus, angulis posticis sub-obtusis, basi apice nonnihil angustior, supra leviter convexiusculus lateribus anguste flavo marginatis, levis, medio obsolete canaliculatus, ad basim utrinque late depressus punctulatusque; scutellum leve; elytra levia, anguste striata, striis impunctatis, secunda abbreviata bene distincta, lateraliter anguste postice late flavo testacea.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; lat. 2 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Allied to *S. amœnulus*, Pér., owing to the general facies and also the colouration, but differentiated by the presence of a very well defined abbreviated second elytral stria.

Hab. Cape Colony (Humansdorp). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

GEN. ACUPALPUS, Latr.

ACUPALPUS ALACER, n. sp.

Rufo ferrugineus, nitidus, prothorace dilutiore; caput nigrum; labro flavescente; antennæ sub-infuscatæ, articulo basali ultimoque saturatius flavo testaceis; palpi pedesque livido testacei; caput impunctatum, validum; prothorax ante medium nonnihil ampliato rotundatus, deinde ad basim sub-oblique ductus angulis vix acutis, convexiusculus, levis, postice supra basim utrinque haud profunde impressus, impunctatus, in medio obsoletissime canaliculatus; scutellum brevissimum, impunctatum; elytra oblonga, prothorace nonnihil latiora atque triplo longiora, ad humeros vix rotundata, paullo convexa, tenue striata, interstitiis convexiusculis, levibus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

ACUPALPUS ALIENUS, n. sp.

Nitidus, caput nigrum, prothorax rufus, elytra corpusque subtus rufo ferruginea, illis ad latera apiceque nonnihil dilutioribus; antennæ flavo testaceæ articulis basalibus tribus pallidioribus; palpi pedesque pallide flavo testacei; caput impunctatum; prothorax ante medium lateraliter modice ampliato rotundatus, pone medium sub-oblique angustatus haud sinuatus angulis posticis distinctis autem haud acutis, apice basi fere quarto latior convexiusculus, in medio obsolete canaliculatus, in disco levis, postice utrinque ad basim late impressus, crebreque punctulatus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra oblonga, prothorace latiora et triplo longiora, ad humeros vix rotundata, modice convexiuscula, profunde lineato striata, interstitiis convexiusculis, levibus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Allied to the preceding species, but distinguished by the closely punctate basal part of the prothorax. The antennæ are also paler.

Hab. Natal (Isipingo). C. N. Barker.

ACUPALPUS ANGUSTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Angustus, rufus, nitidus, elytra vitta lata juxta suturali antice posticeque longe abbreviata in singulo nigra, antennæ, totæ, palpi pedesque pallide flavo testacei caput impunctatum sulcis profundis; prothorax longitudine haud latior, ad punctum anticum lateraliter nonnihil sub-rotundato ampliatus pone medium sensim at fere recte attenuatum angulis posticis distinctis, basi truncatus in hoc loco apice tertio angustior, vix convexiusculus in medio distincte canaliculatus, postice impressione sub-angusta, profunda utrinque præditus, omnino levigatus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra oblonga, nonnihil elongata, prothorace latiora, fere quadruplo longiora, ad humeros vix rotundata, convexiuscula, tenuiter striata interstitiis præsertim pone basim convexis, vitta dorsali longitudinali nigra lata ab interstitio primo usque ad quintum extensa, a basi apiceque longe remota, ornata.

Long. 4 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species has a slightly more elongated facies than the other South African species, from which it differs also by the shape of the prothorax, which is slightly more narrowed behind with the posterior angle distinct; the posterior impressions are not so broad and are deeper, and the median longitudinal groove is very distinct.

Hab. Cape Colony (Dunbrody). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

TRIBE PANAGÆINI.

GEN. TEFFLUS, Latr.

TEFFLUS KAFUENUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, elongatus, sensim angustus; prothorax haud amplius, latitudine fere quarto longior, lateribus in medio vix acute productis, rude rugoso punctatus, disco longitudinaliter tenue canaliculato; elytra suboblonga, sublate sulcata, sulcis aspero granulatis, interstitiis levibus, convexis vel subtectiformibus, tibiis supra profunde canaliculatis.

Length 39 mm.; width 13 mm.

This species is easily distinguished from the other African species by its comparatively narrow, and therefore more elongated form; the prothorax is much less amplified laterally in the centre, the ampliation occurring slightly past the middle, and also much less

angular than in *T. delagorguei*; the granules in the sulcate striae are also much sharper than in that species.

Hab. North-West Rhodesia (Kafue River). J. Drury.

GEN. TRICHISIA, Motsch.

TRICHISIA RHODESIANA, n. sp.

Nigra, sub-nitida, supra nonnihil viridi nigra, pube densa flavida vestita, subtus parce pubescens, ore, antennarum articulo primo pedibusque luteis; capite utrinque profunde canaliculato foveolato, parte media elevata, leve, collo basi sub-strigillato; prothorace longitudine tertio latiore, ab apice longe pone medium lateraliter arcuatim ampliatio, ibi profunde emarginato, dein cito angustato angulis posticis valde acutis, profunde crebreque foveolato, in medio canaliculato, postice utrinque impresso; elytris ovatis; basi prothorace haud latoribus, profunde at anguste striatis interstitiis altecostatis tectiformibus creberrime transversim rugose plicatis; corpore subtus profunde punctato.

It is the first time that a species of this genus has been recorded from Africa. The other three species known are from India, Hong-Kong, and Eastern Australia.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE CHLÆNIINI.

GEN. CHLÆNIUS, Bonel.

CHLÆNIUS NUNCIUS, n. sp.

Supra viridi-æneus, capite prothoraceque nitidis, elytris sub-opacis, utrinque flavo bi-maculatis; antennarum articulis basalibus duobus pedibusque pallide flavis; capite crebre aciculato, labro flavo; prothorace longitudine quarto latiore, late cordato, a medio basim versus modice angustato, postice utrinque impresso, medio canaliculato, crebre aciculato, glabro, marginibus lateralibus angustissime rufescentibus; elytris latis, humeris prominentibus, ad apicem distincte ampliatis, tenue striatis, interstitiis planis, creberrime scabrosis, brevissime pubescentibus, plaga laterali fere media, bi-sinuata, inter stria 3-8 sita maculaque apicali obliqua utrinque ornatis; corpore

subtus glabrum, nigro piceum, abdominis segmento ultimo apice flavo; pectore profunde punctato.

Allied to *C. transversalis*, Dej., but larger than the Senegal examples of this species, and more amplified behind; the elytra have no flavous margin, the quadrate patch is more median, larger and entire, there are no traces of a supra-apical macule, but the apical diagonal patch is of the same shape but not continued along the rounded part of the margin.

Length 17 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg). Pretoria Museum.

CHLÆNIUS EFFUGIENS, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque viridi-, elytris nigro-æneis, ore, antennarum articulis tribus primis, macula pone medium inter strias 3-8 transverse sita in singulo notatis pedibusque flavis. Capite elongato, ad latera medioque profunde punctato; prothorace latitudine fere duplo longiore, ad medium lateraliter angulato (♂), deinde brevissime sinuato, basi apice latitudine æquali, medio late at haud profunde longitudinaliter impresso, vix lineato, punctis profundis, confertis, brevissime setigeris obsito; scutello punctulato, nitido; elytris elongatis, angustis, post medium perparum ampliatis, profunde striatis, interstitiis sub-convexis crebre punctulatis, brevissime pubescentibus; subtus glaber, niger, nitidus, abdominis segmento ultimo nigro; pectore profunde punctato.

This species belongs to the group of *C. discicollis*, *bohemani*, *antennatus*, &c., and is easily recognised by the angular median part of the long, narrow prothorax. I do not know the female.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

CHLÆNIUS ORPHANUS, n. sp.

Niger, opacus, pube brevissima flavida tectus, antennarum articulo primo pedibusque flavis, genubus sub-infuscatis; elytris ovato-oblongis, macula sub-ovata vel sub-quadrata breviter sinuata flava in singulo notatis; palpis antennisque articulo primo excepto nigris; capite omnino crebre profundeque punctato; prothorace longitudine quarto latiore, lateribus ampliato rotundatis, basi apice vix latiore, angulis posticis anticisque haud emarginatis, supra haud convexo, a basi fere ad medium utrinque profunde impresso, medio linea longitudinali profunda instructo, punctis profundis ad latera magis rugosis

crebre obsito; scutello impunctato; elytris basi prothorace vix latioribus, pone medium modice ampliatis, striatis, interstitiis convexis, creberrime profundeque punctulatis, plaga utroque supra strias 3-7 sita; subtus totus niger, pectore profunde punctato.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 5 – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

I know of no ally of this species. The prothorax is more broadly and equally ampliate rounded laterally than in *C. ovampo*, Pér., and the elytra are more ovate.

CHLÆNIUS FINITIMUS, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque viridi æneis, ore, labro, antennarum articulis primis tribus pedibusque rufo-flavescentibus; elytris nigro ænescentibus, dense flavo pubescentibus, macula posticali flava, bisinuata inter strias 3-8 sita in singulo notatis; capite crebre aciculato; prothorace longitudine quarto latiore, lateribus ampliato-rotundatis, antè nonnihil angustiore angulis acutis, posticis magis rotundatis, supra parum convexo, postice utrinque foveolato, in medio longitudinaliter canaliculato, punctis confertis rotundatis fere confluentibus obsito; scutello impunctato; elytris oblongis, pone medium leviter ampliatis, striatis, interstitiis in mare haud sensim, in femina magis convexis, conferte punctatis; subtus glaber; pectore profunde punctato.

Length 11– $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Zoutpansberg); Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

The nearest ally of this species is *C. ovampo*, Pér., from which it is distinguished by the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra, which consists of round, nearly coalescing punctures, instead of being very scabrose shagreened; the prothorax is also more amplified.

TRIBE OOIDINI.

GEN. OODES, Bond.

OODES DECEPTOR, n. sp.

Niger, nitidissimus, antennæ dilute fusco testaceæ articulis tribus flavo rufescentibus, pedes obscuri, fere nigri, tarsis dilutioribus; palpi longi, obscure testacei; caput impunctatum; prothorax latitudine postica quarto brevior, ab apice basi gradatim angustatus,

parte antica autem sensim rotundata, convexus, impunctatus, impressionibus supra basalibus vel punctis nullis; elytra prothoracis basi antice haud latiora cum eo coherentia, oblonga, postice conjunctim rotundata, ad apicem haud sinuata, convexa, distincte at tenue striata striis dorsalibus quatuor a basi longe remotis, fere ad apicem ductis, quinta basim attingente, sed ad apicem abbreviata, sexta quinta brevior, basim apicemque haud attingente, stria scutellari nulla; interstitio tertio punctis tribus, primo basali, conspicuo, secundo pone medium tertio ad tertiam partem sito utrinque praedito; prosternum inter coxas longe spinosum.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Allied to *O. angolensis*, Erichs., but more convex, and differing in the striation of the elytra; the first two striae reach in *O. angolensis* much nearer to the base on each side, and the first one often reaches it.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. SYSTOLOCRANIUS, Chaud.

SYSTOLOCRANIUS DISCREPANS, n. sp.

Niger, capite prothoraceque opacis, elytris parum nitidis, antennarum articulis omnibus nigris; pedibus corporeque subtus nigris; caput impunctatum, punctis duobus juxta suturam frontis sitis haud prominulis; prothorax longitudine maxima tertio latior antice lateraliter attenuatus, a medio postice fere rectus, basi leviter sub-sinuatus, apice fere duplo latior, supra vix convexiusculus, impressionibus supra basalibus haud prominulis, in medio longitudine canaliculatus, impunctatus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra antice prothoracis basi nonnihil angustiora, elongata, apicem versus modice attenuata, postice conjunctim rotundata, ibi vix sensim sinuata, supra sub-depressa, anguste punctato striata, interstitiis antice convexiusculis a medio postice praesertim ad apicem, distincte convexis, tertio punctis tribus, primo ad medium, secundo tertioque magis approximatis ad partem posticam sitis praedito; corpus subtus nitidum vix punctatum, pedibus impunctatis.

Long. 13 mm.; lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Not unlike in general facies *S. tenebrioides*, from Nigeria, but smaller, and more gradually attenuated behind; the intervals on the elytra are also more tectiform.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. MELANODES, Chaud.

MELANODES INCERTUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidissimus, antennarum articulis tribus atris, ceteris subinfuscatis, ultimo pallidiore; caput impunctatum, sulcis anterioribus prominulis; prothorax longitudine latitudine vix quarto latior, lateribus antice a tertia parte usque ad apicem leviter subarcuatim attenuatus, dein fere rectus, vix sinuatus, basi apice magis quam tertio latior, supra antice convexiusculus, postice deplanatus, in medio tenuiter canaliculatus, impressionibus supra basalibus linearibus; scutellum nullum; elytra prothoracis basi antice haud latiora, oblonga, postice conjunctim rotundata, apice singulatim sinuata, supra convexiuscula, tenue striata, striis simplicibus, interstitiis planatis, levibus, tertio puncto nullo.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Very closely allied to *M. ebeninus*, Erichs., but a little more convex; the legs and antennæ are darker, and the elytra more oblong.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

TRIBE MASOREINI.

GEN. ANAULACUS, McLeay.

ANAULACUS CARINATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Rufo testaceus, sub-nitidus elytris opacis, capite elytrisque piceis, his angustissime rufo marginatis; caput omnino levigatum, labro epistomaque rufo testaceis, oculis obtuse conicis; prothorax longitudine latitudine fere latior, lateribus haud ampliatis at brevissime arcuatis angulis posticis distinctis, margine antica arcuata, basi fere recta, supra deplanatus, in medio angustissime canaliculatus ibique levigatus; elytra pone basim prothorace vix latiora, duplo longiora lateribus rectis, postice arcuatim rotundata, haud sinuata, sutura carinata costisque dorsalibus duabus basim apicemque haud attingentibus in singulo instructis; tibiis posticis supra obtuse denticulatis.

Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Differs from *A. capensis*, Péring, in having the elytra made opaque by a fuscous indumentum which hides completely the striæ, if they are present; in the dorsal part of each elytron are two

carinate costules, the outer one of which is not quite so highly raised as the juxta-sutural one.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth). Dr. G. B. Longstaff.

TRIBE APOTOMINI.

GEN. BASCANUS, Pér.

BASCANUS DISSIDENS, n. sp.

Testaceo rufescens, elytris picco-rufescentibus, antennis rufis articulis 3-6 fuscis; caput rude punctatum, fronte pubescente; prothorace lateribus angustissime infuscatis, latitudine longior, antice truncatus, ante medium lateraliter ampliatus, deinde fere rectus, basi apice tertio angustior, angulis omnibus acutis, supra antice parum convexus, medio longitudinaliter canaliculatus; sulcis lateralibus partem median haud attingentibus, rude coriaceus, pube densa brevis appressa vestitus; elytra oblonga, prothorace tertio longiora, convexiuscula, distincte punctato striata, interstitiis elevatis, pube griseo flavescente appressa dense vestita; subtus rufescens, pedibus pallidis.

Differs from its two congeners *B. longicollis* and *B. gracilis* in the colour of the head and prothorax, and especially in the shape of the latter which is more amplified laterally in the anterior part, and more sharply marginate laterally, and the two lateral sulci reach from the base to about the median part of the disk; the elytra are more oblong. The upper part of the body is more densely pubescent than in the two above-mentioned species.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

TRIBE FERONINI.

GEN. METAXYS, Chaud.

METAXYS RHODESIANUS, n. sp.

Rufo ferrugineus, nitidus, elytra vitta suturali marginalique lata nigra a parte quarta longitudinis usque ad apicem ductis maculaque flavida posticali utrinque ornata; antennæ flavescens pubescentes articulis basalibus tribus glabris, nitidis; caput impunctatum;

prothorax latitudine postica quarto brevior, lateribus vix arcuatus antice leviter attenuatus, basi apice fere tertio latior angulis posticis obtuse rotundatis, basi distincte marginatus, supra convexiusculus, in medio anguste canaliculatus, impunctatus; elytra prothorace haud latiora, duplo longiora, oblonga, postice conjunctim rotundata, apice vix singulatim sinuata, supra-convexa, anguste punctato striata, interstitiis levibus, convexis; corpus subtus fere glabrum, pedibus pallide testaceis.

Long. 6 mm. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is most probably allied to *M. amænula*, Boh., but it differs in several points, such as the convex intervals of the elytra, the sutural black band, and also the marginal ones, which are of the same length and surround both sides of the yellowish postical macules, each of which extend from the second to the sixth interval.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

TRIBE TRECHIINI.

GEN. TRECHUS, Clairv.

TRECHUS PARILIS, n. sp.

Rufo castaneus, nitidus, palpis, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; caput impunctatum sulcis lateralibus conspicuis; prothorax latitudine nonnihil latior, lateraliter ab angulo antico postico modice arcuato, margine reflexa angulo postico oblique sub-reflexo, basi apice nonnihil angustior, disco levigato sulco longitudinali profundo; elytra oblonga angulis anticis rotundatis, prothorace triplo longiora atque in medio duplo latiora, depressa, striata, striis discoidalibus quinque angustis, integris, sexta, externali, lineiformi vix distincta vel fere oblitterata, antice posticeque late abbreviata, utroque prædita.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm. ; lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape District). A. Raffray.

Intermediate in shape between *T. pallipes*, Boh., and *T. tabulæ*, Pér. The elytra are less broadly rounded at the shoulders than in the latter, and are therefore less ovate; they are more broadly rounded there than in *T. pallipes*.

TRECHUS SOLUTILIS, n. sp.

Nigro piceus, nitidissimus; antennæ infuscatæ articulis basalibus duobus rufescentibus; pedes rufo brunnei; caput impunctatum, sulci laterales profundi, sinuati; prothorax capite cum collum

nonnihil longior, lateraliter ampliato rotundatus, basim versus nonnihil angustatus angulis posticis acutis, basi truncatus hoc loco apice nonnihil angustior, in medio tenuiter canaliculatus, omnino impunctatus; scutellum breve, leve; elytra elongato ovalia humeris sub-obtusis at haud rotundatis, convexiuscula, utrinque quinque striata; striis dorsalibus tenuibus at profundis, prima partem sextam longitudinis tantum modo attingente, secunda juxta suturali integra, tertia a basi nonnihil remota punctum posticum attingente, quarta a puncto antico usque ad posticum fere ducta, sinu posticali brevissimo, quinta a ceteris late remota, supra marginali, profunde sulcata.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. 2 mm.

This species is very distinct from all the other South African.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury).

TRIBE BEMBIDIINI.

GEN. TACHYS, Sch.

TACHYS SECUTORIUS, n. sp.

Rufo-ferrugineus, nitidissimus; antennæ elongatæ, articulis duobus primis flavescentibus, ceteris nigris; prothorax sensim latus, longitudine media fere duplo latior, fere ad medium ampliato rotundatus, deinde haud sensim sinuatus, angulo postico acuto, haud reflexo; elytra oblongo ovata, utrinque quadrifariam striata, striis sub-profundis, modice punctatis, prima integra, secunda ad apicem accedente, tertia quartaque multo-brevioribus, atque ultra partem dorsalem linea tenui fere integra prædita.

Ferruginous red, very shiny; antennæ long, slender, infusate with the two basal joints pale flavescent; legs also very pale flavescent; head smooth, the lateral sulci deep; prothorax quite smooth, nearly twice as broad as long, ampliate rounded from the anterior angle to about three-fourths of the length, very slightly sinuate thence to the posterior angle which is sharp and not very much reflexed; elytra oblong, ovale, three times as long as the prothorax, impunctate; they have on each side in addition to the juxta-sutural stria, which is entire, three nearly equally deep dorsal ones, the first of which reaches slightly short of the apex within the horseshoe-like posterior enclosure, the third and fourth reach to

past the median part; these striæ are faintly punctulate, and on the sides are very faint traces of a fine line nearly entire.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

TACHYS NIGROLIMBATUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus, antennæ nigræ articulis quatuor basalibus subflavescentibus; prothorax sub-latus, lateribus, antice modice rotundato ampliatis, postice haud sinuatis; elytra flavo testacea, sublate nigro limbata, basi plaga arcuata juxta scutellari, communi, nigra ornata, utrinque tenuiter quadristriata, striis tenuibus haud punctatis, exterioribus duabus cæteris brevioribus; pedes flavo-testacei.

Head and prothorax black, shiny, elytra light testaceous with a marginal and basal dark infusate border, antennæ fuscous with the four basal joints flavescent, legs sub-flavescent with the femora slightly infusate; head impunctate, sulci slightly elongate ovate, not very deep; prothorax impunctate, one-third broader than long, moderately ampliate rounded laterally near the anterior part, very slightly attenuate thence and not sinuate above the outer basal angle which is only moderately acuminate and not reflexed; elytra oblong, very little wider at the base than the broader part of the prothorax and having on each side, in addition to the juxta-sutural, three more striæ beginning at some distance from the base, in a line with the anterior puncture; the first of these three lines reaches behind as far as the arcuate sulcus, the second is slightly shorter, the fourth stops at about the median part; these striæ are very shallow, not punctulate; the supra-marginal sinuate sulcus of the posterior part merges with the margin, and is therefore hardly distinct.

Length 2 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

TACHYS VICARIUS, n. sp.

Rufo ferrugineus, capite prothoraceque dilutioribus, antennæ elongatæ, graciles, sub-stramineæ, articulis intermediis nonnihil obscurioribus; prothorax levis, longitudine fere duplo latior, lateribus antice magis ampliatis, postice modice sinuatis angulo postico acuto, reflexo; elytra oblonga, utrinque quinquies punctato striata, striis 2-4 partem declivam corporis attingentibus, exteriore brevior levioraque; pedes pallido-flavi.

Shiny; head and prothorax red, elytra ferruginous red and slightly darker in the median dorsal than on the posterior dehiscent part; antennæ long, moderately slender, pale flavescent like the palps and the legs; head impunctate, sulci moderately deep; prothorax impunctate, nearly twice as broad as the median length, ampliate rounded laterally for three-fourths of the length, the greatest ampliation being in the anterior third part, sinuate thence to the outer angle, which is very sharp and plainly reflexed; elytra oblong-ovate and having on each side in addition to the juxta-sutural four more striæ beginning at the same distance from the base; of these the first three, which are deep and punctate, reach to about two-thirds of the length, stopping, however, at some distance from the horseshoe-shaped posterior sulcus, the fifth is shorter, reaching only the median part, very shallow and not punctulate; the supra-marginal posterior sinuose sulcus is strongly defined.

Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

TACHYS VESCUS, n. sp.

Niger, nitidissimus, antennarum articulis omnibus pedibusque pallide flavidis; caput impunctatum, antennæ nonnihil breves articulis crassiusculis; prothorax latiusculus longitudine in medio tertio latior, lateribus ante medium modice ampliato rotundatis, deinde haud sinuatis, angulo postico haud reflexo; elytra oblonga, prothorace triplo longiora basiue tertio latiora, utrinque quadrifariam anguste striata, stria juxta suturali indistincte punctulata, integra at apice vix prominula, secunda tertiaque ad punctum posticum tantum modo continuatis secunda haud brevior at angustior, ad latera seriebus punctorum duabus fere oblitteratis vel vix distinctis, prædita, sulco arcuato posticali nullo, sulco supra marginali postico profundo.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

TACHYS JUCUNDULUS, n. sp.

Nigro fuscus, nitidissimus; antennis nonnihil infuscatis articulis autem basalibus tribus pallide flavis; prothorace fusco, marginibus pallidioribus; elytris nitentibus margine laterali posticaque anguste flavescentibus, macula elongata supra-humerali alteraque rotundata supra-fossulam posticam sita in singulo ornatis; pedes pallide flavi. Antennæ elongatæ, graciles; caput impunctatum; prothorax levis

longitudine in medio tertio latior, ad foveam lateralem modice ampliatus, basi apice nonnihil angustior angulis posticis acutis, reflexis; elytra oblonga, prothorace tertio longiora, utrinque bifariam anguste striata, striis levibus, prima juxta suturali integra, at antice valde abbreviata, altera tertiam partem postice vix attingente, sulcus posticus lateralisque profundi.

Long. 2 mm.; lat. 1 mm.

This pretty species is as shiny iridescent as some of the small species of the genus *Stenolophus*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Alfred). Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

TACHYS DEBILIS, n. sp.

Flavus, nitidus, antennis articulis basalibus tribus pallidis, reliquis sub-infuscatiss, palporum articulo ultimo etiam obscuriore; caput impunctatum, sulcis manifestis; prothorax longitudine duplo latior antice rotundato ampliatus, pone foveolam lateralem retrorsum suboblique attenuatus, basi apice nonnihil latior angulis haud reflexis, in medio canaliculatus, omnino levis; elytra antice prothorace nonnihil latiora, triplo longiora, oblonga, stria juxta suturali levi integra tantummodo utrinque prædita, arcu posticali bene distincto.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mm.; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia. (G. A. K. Marshall.)

TACHYS ARROGANS, n. sp.

Stramineo flavus, antennarum articulis totis pedibusque pallidis; caput impunctatum sulcis mediocribus; prothorax longitudine media nonnihil latior, ab apice pone medium manifeste rotundato ampliatus dein basim versus distincte sinuatus angulis acutis, reflexis, basi ipsa lata at apice aliquantulum angustiore; elytra antice prothoracis latitudine maxima, oblonga, vix convexa, striis levibus duabus juxta suturalibus, a basi longe remotis, prima ad apicem oblitterata, secunda punctum posticum attingente in singulo prædita, sulco posticali haud arcuato.

Long. 2 mm.; lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Not quite so broad in proportion as *T. debilis*; the prothorax is narrower, and the number of striæ on the elytra differ.

TACHYS MINUTISSIMUS.

E minimis. Pelucidus, antennis pedibusque pallidis; caput impunctatum sulcis profundis; prothorax longitudine media tertio

latis, ab apice fere ad medium rotundato amplius dein retrorsum oblique modice attenuatus angulis acutis, vix recurvis, basi ipsa apice tertio angustiore; elytra suboblonga, basi recta humeris distinctis, prothorace fere quadruplice longiora stria juxta suturali unica levi in singulo prædita, arcu posticali oblitterato.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia. G. A. K. Marshall.

FAMILY STAPHYLINIDÆ.

GEN. STAPHYLINUS, Linn.

STAPHYLINUS FAUVELI, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 12.

Niger, capite prothoraceque supra violaceo-cupreis, conferte profundeque foveolato punctatis, punctis umbilicatis, pube nigra ad latera rigidiora obsitis, illo linea supra basali brevissima levigata notato; scutello, atro, velutino; elytris confertim punctulatis, pube sub-aurata vel aurichalcea pilis nigris admixtis vestitis plagisque velutinis duabus basalibus prope scutellum sitis notatis; abdomine atro-tomentoso, segmentis dorsalibus 2, 3, 7, plaga lata, segmentis abdominalibus omnibus macula albida sericea utroque ornatis; antennis nigris, articulis basalibus tribus flavo-testaceis, corpore subtus pedibusque longe atro pubescentibus, pube tibiarum tarso-umque anticorum nonnihil flava.

Mas. Abdominis segmento 6 supra profunde emarginato, infra longe fisso, 5 subtus fossa triangulari profunda in medio sita.

This splendid species, of which I have seen an example of each sex, is, judging from the description, allied to *S. procerus*, Gah., but it differs in the colouring of the elytra and the absence of a lateral silvery patch on the dorsal part of the 7th abdominal segment. In the ♂ the 6th dorsal segment is deeply emarginate at apex, and the ventral one is very deeply incised and valve-like, the 5th ventral has a deep, median, sub-triangular pit; in the ♀ the silvery patches on the abdominal segments are distinct on the 2nd and 3rd segments only, and the pile on the elytra is more brassy than in the ♂.

Length 28–32 mm.; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), G. A. K. Marshall; (Umtali), A. Bodong.

GEN. *ÆDICHIRUS*, Erichs.*ÆDICHIRUS ONEILI*, n. sp.

Rufo testaceus, nitidus, capite, elytris, abdominis segmentis ultimis duobus nigris, palpis, longissimis, infuscatissimis, antennarum articulis 3-9 subinfuscatissimis, ceteris pallide flavis, pedibus flavis, genibus tibiatarumque basi longe infuscatissimis; caput glabrum, levigatum, ad medium frontis punctis subfoveolatis nonnullis præditum; antennæ modice graciles, elytrorum humeros attingentes, articulis ultimis duobus manifeste turbineis, prothorax glaber, latitudine maxima dimidio longior, antice ab apice versus medium ampliato rotundatus, dein retrorsum attenuatus, nonnihil convexus, in dorsi medium utrinque canaliculato, canalicula profunde seriato foveata; elytra pedunculo rubro, latitudine maxima dimidio longiora, fere parallelia humeris nonnihil rotundatis, apice manifeste arcuata, profunde rudeque punctato foveolata, foveis setam longam albidam ferentibus, in dorso confertius ad latera rarioribus instructis; abdomen supra subtusque setis rigidis, dense obtectum, segmentis omnibus dorsalibus trifariam transverse profunde punctato seriatis; pedes villosi, tarsi anticis articulis quatuor primis valde rotundato ampliatis, primo diformi, subtus cavernoso (♂).

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Dunbrody). Rev. J. O'Neil.

FAMILY *SCYDMÆNIDÆ*.GEN. *MASTIGUS*, Latr.

Group of *M. deustus*, Thunb.

MASTIGUS TABULÆ, n. sp.

Niger, parum nitidus, tenuissime pubescens, elytris abdomineque castaneo rufis, antennæ subtenues, articulis primis 3 vel 4 nigris, cæteris flavescens, articulis basalibus duobus pilis rigidis nonnullis subtus munitis; caput confertim aciculatum, brevissime sericeo pubescens, postice profunde canaliculatum; prothorax elongatus, latitudine duplo longior, lateribus ante medium perparum ampliatus, deinde valde compressus sinuatusque, supra convexus, basi haud constrictus, in medium disci longitudinaliter carinatus, basi utrinque puncto distincto præditus, confertim aciculatus punctis setulam appressam brevissimam ferentibus; elytra elongata, in femina quam

in mare magis ovato ampliata minusque postice acuminata, singulatum rotundata, post medium præsertim ad latera obsolete striolata, striolis impunctatis, convexa, pone basim propter suturam leviter (σ) vel profunde atque late (φ) utrimque longitudinaliter impressa, creberrime aciculato punctata tenuissimeque griseo pubescentia; pedes elongati, subgraciles, femoribus ampliatis, brevissime pubescentibus, tibiis intus ad apicem tarsisque manifeste subflavescente sericeis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ –2 mm.

Allied to *M. deustus*, Thunb., and likewise found in wet moss on the Table Mountain Range, but it differs in the colour of the elytra which are darker red, and not infusate at apex, the legs are entirely black instead of having the base of the femora and the tibiæ rufescent; the elytra have no traces in either sex of a basal transverse impression as in *M. deustus*, and the stiff hairs situated on the lower part of the two basal antennal joints are less numerous, and also shorter than in *M. deustus*.

Cape Colony (Cape Town). L. Péringuey.

MASTIGUS PROMONTORII, n. sp.

Niger, elytris rufotestaceis parte postica leviter infusata; antennæ subtenues nigræ, pubescentes, articulo primo pilis rigidis sparsis subtus obsito; caput confertim punctulatum, tenuissime pubescens, postice profunde canaliculatum; prothorax latitudine duplo longior, ante medium perparum ampliatus deinde valde compressus sinuatusque, supra convexus, post medium disci utrinque depressus basi autem transversim impressus, ibi puncto supra laterali utrimque præditus, in medio longitudinaliter carinatus, lateribus inferne plaga testacea notatis; elytra elongato ovata, in femina quam in mare magis ovato ampliata posticeque acuminata, apice oblique singulatum truncata, post basim (σ) convexa, vel (φ) leviter depressa, impressione sub-humerali vix profunda utrimque prædita, obsolete striata striis dorsalibus duabus primis manifestioribus profundiusque punctatis; pedes elongati, sub-graciles, tibiis tarsisque brevissime pubescentibus.

Long. 6– $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat. 2– $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Differs from *M. deustus*, Thunb., and *M. tabulæ*, especially from the latter, by the much denser appressed pubescence on the elytra, the longer maxillary palps the 2nd joint of which is longer than the two apical ones taken together; each elytron is more obliquely truncate at the apex in both sexes which have also no traces of a longitudinal sulcate impression along the suture at a short distance

from the base, but on each side of the base, at a short distance from it, and midway between the suture and the rounded humeral part there is a round, somewhat small impression in each sex; the slightly infusate patch occupies about one-third of the length, and the second antennal joint has no bristly hairs underneath, thus differing from *M. deustus*.

This species is found in the plains under tufts of the plant *Mesembryanthemum edule*, and not on wet moss on mountains or mountain sides as *M. deustus* and *M. flavus*, Thunb., or *M. tabulæ*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town). L. Péringuey.

MASTIGUS PROCERUS, n. sp.

E. majoribus. Niger, brevissime griseo sericeus, elytris sternoque rufo castaneis, antennæ nigræ, interdum articulis ultimis subrufescentibus, subtenues, griseo pubescentes, articulo primo secundoque setis rigidis nonnullis griseis subtus obsitis; caput creberrime aciculatum; prothorax latitudine duplo longior, lateribus antice attenuatis, ad medium ampliatis, deinde ad basim valde compressis sinuatisque, supra convexus, basi rotundatus, in medio longitudinaliter subcarinatus, dein ad basim canaliculatus, ibi utrimque puncto distincto præditus, creberrime aciculatus, vix distincte pubescens at subflavescente sericeus; elytra comferte punctulata, brevissime griseo sericea, valde ovato-ampliata, postice haud acuminata, apice singulatim rotundata, impressione sulciformi prope suturam sita striisque discoidalibus haud punctatis duabus ab apice basique longe remotis utrimque insculpta; pedes nigri, tibiis tarsisque subflavescente sericeis.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

This is the largest species of the 7 South African ones known to me, and it is easily recognisable.

Hab. Cape Colony (Willowmore). Dr. H. Brauns.

Group of *M. longicornis*, Boh.

MASTIGUS NATALENSIS, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 14.

Niger, elytris dilute fuscis, tenuissime griseo cinereis; antennæ corpore longioræ, graciles, articulo primo secundoque pilis rigidis subtus bi seriatis obsitis; caput creberrime aciculatum, postice modice profunde canaliculatum; prothorax latitudine duplo longior, ad latera perparum ampliatus, deinde sensim longe constrictus, supra convexus, pone medium utrimque leviter deplanatus lineaque

supra laterali longitudinali vix distincta præditus, in medio ab apice basi distincte carinatus, ibi haud transversim impressus, creberrime punctulatus; elytra (σ) ovalia, postice sensim angustata, convexa, apice fere conjunctim rotundata, propter suturam haud depressa, at impressione sub humerali parva utrimque prædita, vel (φ) ad latera a basi medio valde ampliata deinde perspicue sensim angustata apiceque conjunctim acuminata, supra convexa, sutura fere a medio ad apicem alte carinata ibi fere recte decliva compressaque; pedes graciles.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ –2 mm.

The difference between the two sexes is very great; in the σ the elytra are regularly ovate and convex, and the suture normal, while in the φ , which is broader by one-third than the σ , the suture ending almost vertically at the apex is raised and compressed almost laminate, beginning at a short distance from the two very deep and broad dorsal foveæ, and somewhat in the shape of a wedge.

Hab. Natal (Durban). C. N. Barker.

FAMILY THORICTIDÆ.

GEN. THORICTUS, Germ.

THORICTUS MAJUSCULUS, n. sp.

Plate V., fig. 10.

Rufo ferrugineus, nitidus, setis erectis conspicuis sat dense obsitus; caput latum, rugose punctatum, dense pilosum; prothorax latitudine haud longior, postice autem antice latior, ad latera ab apice pone medium rotundato amplius, ibidem incisus angulis posticis acutis, extus valde productis setisque longis flavis apice dense fasciculatis, antice convexus, a medio basi nonnihil declivis, ad latera utrinque canaliculatus sat crebre punctatus, punctis setam brevem erectam ferentibus; elytra prothorace tertio longiora, basi extus angulata, prothoracis autem angulis posticis leviter angustiora, oblonga, dorso convexa, sed basi impressione communi lata profunda in medio prædita, quam in prothorace subtilius minusque confertim punctata, punctis setam ferentibus; pedes breviter pubescentes, tibiis spinosulis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat. 2 mm.

This species is easily distinguished from the three known South African ones (*T. capensis*, Pér.; *T. hottentotus*, Raffr.; *T.*

reicherti, Brauns) by its comparatively great size, the long yellow hairs of the upper side of the body, and above all by the shape of the prothorax which is deeply incised laterally above the posterior angles, the latter being produced into a triangular process directed outwards, bearing a dense bunch of long hairs at the tip, and projecting slightly beyond the humeral angle of the elytra, the hind median part of the disk is strongly dehiscent, but the sides have remained as high as the anterior dorsal part and form thus a somewhat narrow rounded wall along each side of the depression; the elytra have also in the anterior part of the base a dehiscent medium impression corresponding in size and depth to the prothoracic one.

Hab. Cape Colony (Matjesfontein). R. M. Lightfoot.

FAMILY BUPRESTIDÆ.

TRIBE AGRILINI.

GEN. CORÆBUS, Cast. and Gor.

CORÆBUS SCINTILLANS, n. sp.

Subtus obscure æneus, supra subтусque breviter albido pubescens; caput antice viridi vertice cupreo micans; prothorax antice læte cupreus, postice obscurior lateribus viridi micantibus; elytra a basi ultra medium viridiorichalcea, a medio apice infuscata fasciis duabus communibus albo pubescentibus prima post medium sita, altera supra apicali notata; pectus antennæ, femoraque extus læte viridia; caput crebre punctatum, antice impressum, vertice leviter canaliculatum; prothorax antice basi latior, lateraliter nonnihil ampliatus lateribus arcuatim depressis carina supra marginali perspicua, dorso antice elevatus, postice planus, anguste longitudinaliter canaliculatus, crebre asperose punctatus; scutellum basi aciculatum; elytra antice prothoracis basi nonnihil latiora, pone humeros vix sinuata dein abdomen fere tegentia, postice singulatim rotundata margine acute serrata; corpus subtus pedesque crebre punctata.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), Delancey Dods.

GEN. MELIBÆUS, Deyr.

MELIBÆUS PUNCTATUS, n. sp.

Pl. VI., fig. 7.

Nigro cyaneus, supra modice, subtus magis nitidus, prothorace macula antica supra marginali elongata alteraque rotundata magna a margine fere ad tertiam partem longitudinis extensa, medium disci basinque attingente pube appressa lutea formatis utrinque conspicue ornatus, sterno atque abdominis segmentis basalibus quatuor utrinque late albo notatis; caput fronte ab apice late profundeque canaliculata, omnino sub-transverse foveolatum, supra epistome plaga elongata e pilis orichalceis formata notatum; prothorax longitudine media fere duplo latior, ab apice pone medium lateraliter diagonalis, ibi leviter angulatus, dein basi breviter diagonalis angulo postico breve autem aculeato, basi profunde utrinque sinuatus, basi ipsa late triangula, disco a medio postice tuberoso gibbosus, antice utrinque, vix conspicue impressus, sub-transversim plicatus, interstitiis irregularibus, profunde punctatis, plicis gibbositatis magis approximatis, punctis omnibus setam albidam brevissimam ferentibus; scutellum trigonale, valde acuminatum, punctulatum; elytra prothoracis basi antice nonnihil angustiora angulis acutis, præter humeros longe sinuato attenuata, usque a tertia parte longitudinis fere ad quartam recta, dein apicem versus attenuata, apice ipso sub angulatim rotundato, haud serrulato, supra depressa, confertissime aspera, glabra; pygidium acuminatum, in medio longitudinaliter acute carinatum; abdomine segmento basali plicatulo punctato, carina laterali sinuata conspicua prædito maculaque alba supra carinam sita ornato, reliquiis crebre aspero punctatis, punctis omnibus setam brevissimam albam ferentibus, sterno conspicue transversim plicatulo punctulatoque; pedes brevissime pubescentes.

Long. 13 mm. ; lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg). Pretoria Museum.

GEN. AMORPHOSOMA, Cast.

AMORPHOSOMA TENEBRICOSUM, n. sp.

Cyaneo nigra, modice nitida, capite prothoraceque pube orichalcea appressa dense vestitis, elytris antice subdense griseo pubescentibus, pone medium fascia communi lata a pilis albidis orichalceisque admixtis formata, fascia altera supra apicali angustiore spatio denudato late divisa ornatis, apice ipso late cupreo nitente; caput in fronte transverse, apice longitudinaliter sulcatum, ibi subtuber-

culatum, profunde sub-rugose punctatum, apice nonnihil plicatum; prothorax longitudine pone medium tertio latior, lateribus declivis, margine laterali post medium valde sinuata incisaque, basi apice quarto latior, in disco postice alte tuberculatus impressionibus tribus profundis conspicuis utrinque præditus, crebre rugose punctatus, tuberculo plicatulo; scutellum triangulum, leve, in medio longitudinaliter impressum; elytra antice latitudine prothoracis baseos, callo humerali elongato, haud perspicuo, post humeros longe sinuata, a medio apice gradatim attenuata apice vero obtuse acuminato, supra deplanata, carinula discoidali modice conspicua fere medium attingente, a basi longe oblitterata utrinque prædita, in dorso aspero punctata, sinu laterali alte transverse plicato; pygidium acute trispinosum; corpus subtus pedesque conferte plicatula punctataque, punctis omnibus setam brevissimam albam ferentibus.

Long. 7 mm.; lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Lesapi Riv.). G. A. K. Marshall.

AMORPHOSOMA ORIGINARIUM, n. sp.

Fusco cyanea, capite prothoraceque læte cupreis, pilis decumbentibus orichalceis vestitis; elytris pilis brevibus sericeo albidis brevissimis in fasciis transversis communibus indistincte dispositis aspersis, apice vero plaga a pilis orichalceis formata bene notato; caput medio anguste ad profunde canaliculatum, vertice utrinque sub-gibbosum crebre punctatum fronte transverse plicatula; prothorax sub rugose plicatulo punctatus, latitudine maxima tertio brevior, basi apice dimidio latior lateribus ab apice basi gradatim incrassatis, ad medium nonnihil sinuatis, disco pone medium tuberculo rotundato lato modice elevato impressione discoidali lata, obliqua, altera supra marginali tertiaque minore in medium baseos posita utrinque prædita; scutellum basi transversum, breve sed acute acuminatum, impunctatum; elytra prothoracis basi nonnihil angustiora humeris rotundatis, pone humeros longe lateraliter sinuata, dein modice ampliata postice gradatim attenuata, apice ipso sub rotundato acuminato, creberrime ubique granulata, sutura acuta nonnunquam cuprea; pygidium in medio alte longitudinaliter carinatum, utrinque distincte spinosulum.

Long. 6 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

AMORPHOSOMA SEMOTUM, n. sp.

Cyaneum, capite prothoraceque læte cupreis, antennis æneis; caput profunde irregulariter punctatum, ad latera frontis indistincte

plicatulum, a vertice fere ad epistome late profundeque canaliculatum, glabrum at apicem versus tenuiter pubescens; prothorax apice basi nonnihil latior, lateribus ab apice fere ad basim modice arcuatis angulis posticis acutis, supra nonnihil deplanatus, utrinque ad medium late sub-transverse sulcatus, in medio etiam late sulcatus sulco postice magis profundo, basi utrinque profunde sinuatus in medio truncatus, plicis transversis prominentibus punctis irregularibus includentibus obtectus; scutellum antice transversum, postice elongato acuminatum, apice truncatum; elytra antice prothoracis basi vix latiora, quinties longiora, lateraliter ante medium sinuata, dein postice gradatim attenuata, ibidem singulatim subrotundata margine apicali distincte serrulata, supra plana, glabra, haud costata, plagis elongatis obscure viridibus tribus, prima a basi obliqua, secunda mediana, breve, tertio a tertia partem longitudinis apicem attingente in singulo variegata, creberrime asperoso punctata; corpus subtus creberrime asperoso punctulatum, punctis brevissime albo pubescentibus.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

This species will not probably be retained in the genus.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

GEN. PARADORA, Kerrem.

PARADORA UMTALINA, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 4.

Nigro ænea; capite canalicula transversa alteraque longitudinali in callis quatuor dense fulvo tomentosis diviso; prothorace longitudine latiore, antice angustato, postice ampliato, lateribus obliquis, ad basim rotundatis, margine sinuata, supra disco valde elevato, ad basim utrinque late excavato carinaque levi supra laterali prædita, medio umbrino tomentoso, lateribus indumento lanuginoso fulvo dense obtectis; scutello elongato, acute trigono; elytris prothorace vix brevioribus, elongatis, ante medium coarctatis, postice singulatim nonnihil sub-rotundatis, serrulatis, humeros callosis, supra depressis at ad apicem leviter ascendentibus, in medio disci costa longitudinali ad basim flexuosa post medium oblitterata utrinque instructis, sub-confertim punctatis, tomento fulvo aspersis, fascia supra apicali communi lata, fulva albidoque variegata alteraque angusta apicali fulva perspicue ornatis; corpore subtus cupreo æneo abdomine pone medium elytris latiore, lateribus late fulvo tomentosis.

Long. 13 mm.; lat. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is allied to *P. capucina*, Fähr, but the head and prothorax are not raised so as to form a kind of hood as in the latter, in which the elytra bear no traces of a dorsal costa, which is very conspicuous in *P. umtalina*, but the vestiture of the two species is very much alike.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. DEMOSTIS, Kerrem.

DEMOSTIS JACTUOSULA, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 10.

Ænea, capite prothoraceque pube orichalcea appressa dense vestitis; elytris sub-violaceis, pube griseo albida sericea transversim variegatis, humeris, basi apiceque in singulo orichalceo pubescentibus, abdomine pedibusque albido, sterno orichalceo pubescentibus; antennæ ænescentes; caput antice profunde arcuatim impressum, punctulatum, postice alte bituberculatum, tuberculis permagnis sulco angusto profunde divisus; prothorax antice postice fere tertio angustior, ad medium laterum profunde sinuatus, deinde ad basim valde ampliato rotundatus angulis posticis nullis, basi utrinque angusta et acuta, supra scutellum profunde arcuatim incisa, creberrime ubique asperoso punctatus, supra in medio gibbosus atque impressionibus duabus, prima antica elongata, secunda ad medium pone tuberculum posita fere transversa anteriore latiore longioreque utrinque præditus; scutellum late transversum, apice fovea insculptum; elytra prothoracis latitudine maxima nonnihil angustiora, lateraliter valde sinuata, apice conjunctim attenuato rotundata, apice ipso haud acuminato, supra depressa, creberrime aspero punctulata, fere coriacea, pube grisea plus minusve distincte transverse fascia formi ornata, fascia autem supra apicali apicalique bene distinctis, ea sub-maculiformi apiceque orichalcea, humeris, basi etiam orichalceo pubescentibus.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla). Rev. H. Junod.

DEMOSTIS PLICIPENNIS, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 9.

Cæruleo nigra capite omnino prothoracisque medio orichalceis; elytris post medium fasciis transversis duabus communibus fere indistinctis, prima pone medium, altera apicali albido sericeis; antennæ læte ænescentes; caput profunde ubique punctatum,

fronte declivi profunde impressa, vertice valde gibbose bituberculato a sulco longitudinali lato profunde diviso; prothorax longitudine haud latior, antice postice nonnihil angustior, fere ad medium laterum profunde impressus, dein ad basim perparum ampliatus, lateribus abrupte declivis margine laterali arcuatim incisa, supra utrinque bi-tuberculatus, tuberculis anticis posticis altioribus, disco a medio usque ad basim gradatim gibboso, gibbositate a tuberculis lateralibus sulco longitudinali supra laterali sinuoso profundo divisa; scutellum triangulum, fossula nulla; elytra prothoracis latitudinem maximam haud excedentia, fere quinto longiora, pone humeros longe valdeque sinuata, postice gradatim dehiscentia, apice singulatim modice rotundata, a basi fere usque ad partem quartam longitudinis distincte transverse plicata, plicis irregularibus, elevatis, apicem versus coriacea; pygidium rude coriaceum, in medio longitudinaliter carinatum, apice sub-emarginatum; corpus subtus profunde confertèque punctatum, setis nonnullis albidis aspersum.

Long. 7-9 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Leydenburg, Leydsdorp). T. Naughton.

GEN. PHLOCTEIS, Kerrem.

PHLOCTEIS DITISSIMA, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 6.

Nigro-cærulea, capite prothoraceque orichalceis, pube albida sparsim maculatis, rude profundeque punctatis, illo tuberculis validis quinque, munito; prothorax longitudine fere duplo latior, ad basim modice ampliatus angulis posticis acutis, dorso valde elevatus, in disco 10-tuberculatus, tuberculis rotundatis cupreo-nitentibus, carina flexuosa supra laterali atque tuberculo retrorsum hamato utrinque præditus; scutellum elongatum, acute trigonum; elytra prothorace haud latiora humeris alte callosis, ante medium coarctata, apice nonnihil singulatim sub-rotundata, supra plana costa longitudinali in medium dorsi ad apicem utrinque oblitterata, brevissime nigro tomentosa callis humeralibus costaque orichalceis, lituris flexuosis albidis in medium disci evanescentibus fasciaque transversa supra apicali distinctiore ornata; corpus subtus cæruleum, abdomen convexum, elytris latius, segmento secundo tertioque supra albo fasciatis, subtus lateraliter strigosis, in medio punctatis, plagis binis albo sericeis utrinque ornatis; pedes atro cyanei, coxis genubusque læte cupreis.

Long. 18 mm.; lat. 6 mm.

This remarkable species resembles *P. exasperata*, but it differs

not only in the livery but also in the shape of the prothorax, which is much less amplified laterally towards the base and has there a very sharply hooked tubercle; the tubercles on the forehead are much more developed, and while the two lower ones are inermous, the central and the two upper ones bear short bristles; the elytra are more deeply coarctate laterally, and the sides of the abdomen show therefore more than in *P. exasperans*; in my example the transverse, flexuose white lines are obliterated on the anterior discoidal part, but traces of them are plainly noticeable on the sides, and the space of the background separating the post-median band from the supra-apical one has a dark velvety appearance; at the very apex of the elytra are also one or two wavy, interrupted, transverse white lineoles.

Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

PHLOCTEIS ELEGANS, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 8.

Atro-cyanea, capite prothoraceque tomento albido nigro variegato obsitis, illo longitudinaliter canaliculato, vertice fulvo sub-fasciculoso, hoc longitudine vix latiore, lateribus ab apice pone medium oblique ampliatus, deinde basi attenuatis, vix sinuatis at angulo postico acuto, supra antice leviter quadri-impresso, postice utrinque excavato; scutellum elongatum, acutum; elytra prothorace basi angustiora, ad medium valde sinuata at abdomine haud angustiora, deinde perparum ampliata, apice leviter attenuata, singulatim sub-rotundata, supra plana humeris callosis, crebre punctata, haud costulata, tomento atro velutino obsita, a basi ultra medium albido variegata, fascia communi sinuata lata post medium sita, et intra apicem lituris plagisque nonnullis albis ornata; corpus subtus cyaneum, sterno strigoso, abdominis segmentis punctatis, lateribus dense albo sericeis.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

The shape and the livery of this handsome species is almost similar to that of *P. immunita*, Fähr, but it is considerably larger, the prothorax is much more amplified laterally and not sinuate there at about the median part; in my examples of *P. immunita* the elytra are clothed from the base to two-thirds of the length with a silky white tomentum, and two or three round velvety black spots on each side of the suture, whereas in *P. elegans* the black tomentum predominates and is sparsely variegated with white.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

PHLOCTEIS DIVES, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 2.

Supra læte orichalcea, subtus pedibusque violaceis; capite profunde longitudinaliter canaliculato, crebre profundeque punctato, maculis pubescentibus sericeis albis quatuor notato; prothorace trigono marginibus fere rectis, postice breviter attenuato angulis posticis sub-rotundatis, supra sat crebre punctato, medio haud elevato, ante basim utrinque oblique impresso carinulaque arcuata brevi supra marginali munito, nigro velutino, maculis 13 albis ornatis; scutello elongato acute trigono; elytris prothorace haud latoribus, elongatis, ante medium coarctatis, apice singulatim nonnihil sub-rotundatis, serrulatis, supra sub-depressis, ad humeros callosis, basi late profundeque utrinque impressis, costa longitudinali in medium dorsi, crebre punctatis, indumento velutino nigro indutis maculisque 16 albis utrinque adspersis; corpore subtus modice convexo, strigoso, punctulato, sterno abdomineque maculis parvis albis adspersis; pedibus nigro-cæruleis, brevissime albo pubescentibus.

This pretty species differs from all its congeners in its livery which consists of numerous tiny silvery-white silky macules on a black velvety background; these white macules are also found on the underside as well as on the edge of the dorsal part of the abdominal segments projecting beyond the coarctate part of the elytra; the suture of the elytra is plainly carinate at a distance from the base, and the dorsal costa is very shiny.

Length 14 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg Distr.).

This species will probably be included in a new genus intermediate between *Phlocteis* and *Æmosis*.

GEN. ANADORA, Kerrem.

ANADORA NATALICA, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 5.

Ænea, nitida; capite crebre punctato, fronte longitudinaliter sulcata, utrinque fulvo fasciculata; prothorace longitudine vix latiore, lateribus bisinuatis, pone medium valde dilatatis, deinde breviter attenuatis angulis posticis rotundatis, basi valde sinuatis, supra haud convexo, ad medium sat crebre, ad latera rugose punctato, postice utrinque late profundeque impresso, disco haud elevato pube fulvescente sparsa at ad latera densiore obsito; scutello elongato

acute trigono; elytris thorace haud latioribus humeris callosis, lateribus ante medium coarctatis, apice nonnihil rotundatis, serrulatis, supra deplanatis, ad humeros utrinque profunde impressis, crebre punctulatis, humeris apiceque fulvo-fasciculatis, plagis juxta suturalibus tribus umbrino velutinis pube albida marginali fasciculae laterali atro post medium sito utrinque ornatis.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Stanger).

Not unlike in general facies small examples of *P. exasperans*, but the shape of the head and prothorax is very different, as both are devoid of tubercles; in well-preserved examples it is probable that the wide depression on each side of the discoidal part of the prothorax is clothed with denser fulvous hairs; the vestiture of the elytra is very faint; and along the coarctate part there is on each side a nearly obliterated patch of short, blackish-brown hairs.

KERREMANSIA, n. gen.

Caput breve, fronte longitudinaliter canaliculata, epistome breve, antennarum sulcis brevibus, genis carinulatis; oculi longi, paralleli; prothorax basi utrinque sinuatus, supra convexiusculus, in medio adque ad latera utrinque profunde sulcatus; scutellum valde elongatum, acutissimum, latitudine maxima fere duplo longius; elytra deplanata parte postica in arcum recurva, callo humerali apicalique bene notata, abdominis partem dorsalem lateraliter haud tegentia; prosternum latum, apice aculeatum, mesosternum etiam latum, pro receptione processus prosternalis antice excavatum, in medio sat profunde longitudinaliter canaliculatum; metasternum angustum; pedes validi, femoribus tibiisque intus conspicue arcuatis, tibiis sub-falciformibus atque valde compressis, fere laminatis, intus dense sub-rigide ciliatis, pedes paris tertiæ anterioribus intermediisque nonnihil graciliores; abdomen convexum, segmentis basalibus binis a sutura in medio haud divisus; pygidium in medio spinosum.

The species of Buprestidæ, for which I propose the creation of this genus, are found holding by means of their arcuate legs to the edge of the leaves of plants which they thus devour laterally. Kerremans considers that the genus should come next to *Alcinoüs* or *Synechocera*, Deyr., of the group *Agilidæ*. I think that it is also closely allied to *Toxoscelus*, Deyr.

The main characteristic is the shape of the anterior and intermediate legs.

KERREMANSIA PARADOXA, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 3.

Caput, corpus subtus pedesque cyanea, his dilutioribus, fere cæruleis; antennæ æneo nigrescentes, supra fere nigra, nitida, glabra, elytris apice autem callo setulosis præditis; caput fronte confertim plicatula, late longitudinaliter canaliculata atque transverse impressa, vertice leviter bituberculatum; prothorax admodum anguste arcuatim plicatus, longitudine duplo latior ab apice pone medium lateraliter valde ampliatus, postice oblique angustatus, basi utrinque profunde arcuatus, basi ipsa angusta in medio retrorsum producta truncataque, supra carinula laterali utrinque præditus, impressionibusque tribus discoidalibus profunde insculptis notatus, margine laterum ad medium gibbosula; scutellum acute triangulum, latitudine duplo longius; elytra prothoracis latitudine maxima angustiora humeris gibbosis, pone humeros sinuata, dein apicem versus modice gradatim attenuata, apice singulatim sub-acute rotundata, supra deplanata parte posticali arcuatim recurva, basi utrinque profunde impressa atque impressionibus conspicuis transversis quatuor communibus a sutura vix divisus, costa obtusa discoidali flexuosa extrorsum terminatis prædita, callo conspicuo ad apicem posita setis rigidis modice brevibus nigris dense obsito utrinque instructa, subsparsim subscabrose punctata, apice conferte granulata, margine apicali serrulata; corpus subtus plicatulo reticulatum; abdomen convexum, segmento ultimo in medio profunde impresso; pedes anticis intermediisque intus longe subrigideque ciliatis.

Long. 12 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Shilouvane). Rev. H. Junod.

KERREMANSIA ARCUATA, n. sp.

Omnino nigra obscure metallescens, glabra, a capite apice supra arcuata, nautiformi, caput fronte sulco lato profunde longitudinaliter divisa; prothorax longitudine vix latior, antice modice sinuatus, lateribus fere rectis, basi utrinque arcuatim sinuatus, supra trisulcatus, sulco medio profundo latoque, sulcis supra lateralibus brevioribus minusque profundis, areolis plicatulis omnino tectus; scutellum elongatum, acutum; elytra prothoracis latitudine maxima, haud angustiora, a callo humerali longe ultra medium perspicue sinuata, deinde nonnihil attenuata, apice singulatim arcuato rotundata margine apicali leviter crenulata, supra depressa, basi utroque profunde impressa, atque impressionibus quatuor transversis a

sutura vix divisis, costulaque discoidali flexuosa extrorsum terminatis notata, tuberculis elongatis duobus primo ad partem quartam longitudinis, secundo apicali validiore, conspicuo, utrinque prædita, a basi ultra medium lateraliter haud profunde plicato reticulata, callo apicali scabrose punctato, haud perspicue setuloso; corpus subltus reticulato plicatum.

Long. 6 mm.; lat. $1\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe).

Much smaller than *K. paradoxa*, and differentiated by the shape of the prothorax.

GEN. AGRILUS, Steph.

AGRILUS MASHUNUS, n. sp.

Elongatus, sub-obscure viridis, caput late sulcatum, juxta oculos a vertice ultra medium frontis utrinque carinulatum, fere ad medium transverse angustequè canaliculatum, ubique pube flavo orichalcea dense indutum; prothorax conferte transversim plicatus, longitudine tertio latior, basi apice latitudine æqualis, lateribus ad basim brevissime ampliatis dein tenuissime attenuatis, supra in disco depressus, lateribus ab apice pone medium modice profunde impressus, in medium sub-late canaliculatus, impressionibus laterilibus canaliculaque media pube orichalcea obsitis, postice carinula breve basim attingente utrinque præditus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra prothorace vix latiora, quadruplice longiora, tenuiter scabra, ad medium laterum sinuata, apicem versus acuminata, postice margine serrulata, apice ipso distincte spinoso, supra deplanata, costa discoidali acuta utrinque prædita, maculis elongatis flavo auratis inter suturam elevatam carinamque discoidalem seriatis utrinque ornata; corpus subltus nonnihil nitidius, sterno omnino pube grisea flavescente, in epipleuris aurantiaca obtectus, abdominis segmentorum parte superiore aurata, inferiore a lateribus fere ad medium griseo maculatis, pedes modice pubescentes.

Long. 10 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

AGRILUS GLORIOSULUS, n. sp.

Æneus, æneo violaceus vel nonnunquam æneo viridanus, caput pube grisea brevissima antice indutum, fronte indistincte canaliculata, asperose punctata, vertice distincte canaliculato punctis simplicibus sparsis; prothorax longitudine tertio latior, lateribus ad medium nonnihil sinuatis, supra deplanatus lateribus declivibus, in medio

transversim subprofunde impressis, postice carina breve utrinque præditus, disco ipso longitudinaliter canaliculato, canalicula in medio sublata interrupta, superficie tota confertim transverse plicatula; impressione discoidali, lateribusque minute griseo vel flavido pubescentibus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra creberrime scabrosa, prothoracis latitudine maxima basi haud angustiora, prothorace quinto longiora, pone humeros sinuata, apicem versus acuminata, apice ipso acuto, margine apicali distincte serrulata, abdominis parte dorsali a tertia parte fere ad apicem late detecta, dense at brevissime subaurata pilosa, supra deplanatus, basi utrinque ad humeros utrinque impressa, disco carina longitudinali ab impressione baseos apice ducta, sutura acuta, spatio juxta suturale pube brevissima, vix densa subaurata, nonnunquam deffesa, obsito; corpus subtus pedesque asperosulo punctata, punctis omnibus setulam brevissimam albidulam gerentibus; sterno omnino, abdominis lateribus late albo pubescentibus.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe), Delancey Dods; (Salisbury), G. A. K. Marshall.

AGRILUS DECORATUS, n. sp.

Æneo viridanus, modice nitidus at supra subtusque pube grisea flavescente breve obtectus; caput a medio frontis vertice canaliculatum, apice ipso late sulcato, antice longe denseque albido flavescente pubescens; prothorax longitudine latior, fere ad medium laterum nonnihil ampliato rotundatus, dein manifeste sinuatus, disco longitudinaliter bi-foveolatus, ad latera suboblique transversim utrinque impressus parteque posticali depressa, carina a medio basi ducta ibidem præditus, rude asperoso punctatus lateraliterque plicatulus, impressionibus omnibus flavescente pubescentibus; scutellum nitidum, impunctatum; elytra prothoracis latitudine maxima antice vix latiora, prothorace quinquies longiora, post humeros modice sinuata, a medio apicem versus gradatim acuminata, apice ipso ad medium distincte spinoso, creberrime asperosa, costa discoidali nulla, in singulo quadri impressa, impressione basali ceteris profundiore, secunda ad medium, tertia pone medium quartaque supra apicem dispositis, impressionibus omnibus dense flavescente pubescentibus; epipleuris, parte dorsali abdominis detecta segmentoque tertio subtus conspicue flavescente pubescentibus.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Motopos). G. A. K. Marshall.

AGRILUS FRAUDULENTUS, n. sp.

Obscure æneus, nonnunquam supra nonnihil nitidus; caput crebre punctatum pube grisea obsitum, vertice leviter canaliculatum; prothorax postice tenuiter attenuatus, longitudine nonnihil latior, antice sub-elevatus, postice arcuatim impressus, lateribus a medio basi depressis, carinula postica longitudinali utrinque præditis, in disco late sulcatus sulco in medio interrupto, sulco discoidali, laterumque impressionibus dense albido flavescente pubescentibus, parte denudata sub regulariter arcuatim plicatula; scutellum nitidum, denudatum; elytra crebre asperosa, prothorace vix latiora, fere quinto longiora, pone humeros longe at haud profunde sinuata parte abdominale modice detecta, apicem versus acuminata ibi serrulata spinulosaque, supra modice depressa, carina discoidali utrinque prædita, impressionibus tribus, prima obliqua basali, secunda prima angustiore fere ad medium, tertia post medium sitis, dense albido flavescente pubescentibus inter striam discoidalem et suturam in singulo ornata; corpus subtus crebre punctatum, brevissime albido setulosum.

Long. 4 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umfuli River, Sebakwe). G. A. K. Marshall; Delancey Dods.

GEN. KAMOSIA, Kerrem.

KAMOSIA TUBERCULIFRONS, n. sp.

Nigro ænea, sub-nitida, capite læte orichalcea, prothorace inornato, elytris indistincte albo sericeo variegatis, fascia transversa communi postice distinctiore, macula apicali orichalcea bene distincta apicem tegente in singulo ornatis; caput antice rude scrobiculato plicatum, ad medium frontis profunde impressum, vertice in tuberculis duobus valde elevatis, rotundatis, a sulco profunde divisus, conspicue rotundato plicatis, munitum; prothorax longitudine vix latior, lateribus sub-rectis, antice nonnihil ampliatis, ad basim nonnihil leviter incisus, supra disco elevato in medio late profundeque sulcato, sulco a carina media obtusa transversa diviso, utroque antice posticeque late impresso impressione postica carina acuta extrorsum terminata; scutellum late triangulum, curtulum, læte æneo micans; elytra antice prothoracis baseos latitudine, post humeros longe sinuato attenuata, pone medium leviter ampliata, dein apicem versus gradatim attenuata, apice ipso singulatim acuminato, extrorsum spinoso, sutura etiam nonnunquam spinosula, supra deplanata, fossa

elongata basali carinaque discoidali a basi fere ad quartam partim longitudinis extensa utrinque prædita, in disco præsertim postice rude conferteque scabroso punctata, sinu laterali alte transversim plicato; abdomen pedes sternumque conferte punctata, hoc plicatum, punctis omnibus setulam brevissimam albidam ferentibus.

Long. 9–10 mm.; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. APHANISTICUS, Lat.

APHANISTICUS LEVICOLLIS, n. sp.

Viridi æneus, nitidus, glaber, caput ab apicis basi fere usque ad epistome profunde canaliculato, vertice ipso haud tuberculato, omnino conferte punctulatum; prothorax antice latitudine capitis baseos, longitudine latitudine æqualis lateribus fere rectis, angulis posticis acutis, prominentibus, basi ipsa apice nonnihil angustiore, supra omnino punctulatus; ab apice pone medium convexiusculus, postice late transverse impressus, impressione carina acuta supra marginali a medio disci basin attingente utrinque terminata; scutellum parvum, impunctatum; elytra antice prothoracis baseos latitudine, eo fere quadruplo longiora, ab humeros pone medium sensim sinuato attenuata, ibi brevissime ampliata, dein gradatim apicem versus attenuata, in apice ipso subacute singulatim rotundata, plicis transversis a basi longe ultra medium evidentioribus dein apice distincte interruptis crebre obsita; corpus subtus sparse punctulatum.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury). G. A. K. Marshall.

FAMILY MALACODERMIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY TELEPHORINA.

GEN. ICHTHYURUS, Westw.

ICHTHYURUS MASHUNUS, n. sp.

Pallide flavus, caput vertice nigrum; antennæ tenues, longæ, articulis basalibus tribus vel quatuor flavidis, ceteris sub-infuscatiss; prothorax fascia transversa lata latera haud attingente, medium disci occupante, antice posticeque in medio profunde excisa notatus; elytra omnino flava; abdominis segmentum ultimum nigrum, ceteris

supra vix, subtus obscuriore infuscatis, pectus nigrum, palpi infuscati.

♂. Caput inter oculos impressum, postice canaliculatum, alutaceum; prothorax longitudine latitudine æqualis, antice arcuatus, in disco a medio postice profunde impressus, fascia nigra antice atque præsertim postice late arcuatim emarginata, notatus, indistincte alutaceus; elytra leviter alutacea brevissime pubescentia, a medio distincte marginata, margine nonnihil recurva; alæ infuscatæ; abdominis segmentum ultimum late triangulo incisum, incisura fere tertio longitudinis angulis acutis, subtus profunde excavatum; pedes antici haud infuscati, intermediis femoribus extus infuscatis ibidem valde ampliatis, convexis, fere diformibus, intus nonnihil depressis, basi lobo acuto prominulo atque ad medium dente fere verticali subtus munitis, tibiis ejusdem paris leviter arcuatis, apice haud incrassatis; pedes postici tenues, modice infuscati.

♀. A mare differt pedibus omnibus tenuibus, infuscatis, spatio interoculari latiore, segmento abdominale ultimo magis recurvo, subtus haud excavato, capite corporeque subtus omnino nigris.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

According to Gestro, this species is the only one among the known South African ones in which the tibiæ of the intermediate legs are of normal shape.

FAMILY CURCULIONIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY BRACHYCERINÆ.

GEN. BRACHYCERUS.

BRACHYCERUS KHOIKHOIANUS, n. sp.

Niger, squamis albis interdum obsitus; caput brevissimum, rude scrobiculatum, oculi ovali, depressi, palpebris nullis, rostrum capite fere quarto longius, basi tuberculis duobus conicis alte elevatis divergentibusque munitum, ad basim constrictum, in medio longitudinaliter carinulatum, antice sensim dilatatum, etiam rude scrobiculatum; antennæ sub-graciles, breviter setulosæ, rostri longitudine fere æquales, omnino albo squamosæ; prothorax longitudine haud latior, antice latitudine postica nonnihil angustior, apice utrinque late sinuatus, ad medium laterum vix ampliatus, supra atque ad latera fortiter tuberculatus tuberculis alte conicis, approximatis, antice profunde canaliculatus, canali crista elevata fere medium disci

attingente utrinque prædito; elytra basi prothorace nonnihil angustiora, dein elongato ovata, ad medium latitudine prothoracis maxima tertio latiora, modice convexa, postice retusa, late profundeque transverse seriato foveolata, in dorso biserialim tuberculata, tuberculis validis, acutis, intervallis serialim verrucosis; corpus subtus rude scrobiculatum; pedes graciles, longitudine corporis æquantes, tarsi omnes longissimi, apice dilatati, subtusque lateraliter a medio apice longe pulvinati; tibiæ anticæ apice fere truncatæ.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 16–17 mm.; lat. $8\frac{1}{4}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Namaqualand (Bushmanland). Schlechter.

This species is easily recognised by the great length of its slender legs, all of which, tarsi included, equal the whole body in length. All the examples which I have seen are partly without white scales except on the rostrum and on the legs, but there can be no doubt that in their non-detrite form they are entirely covered with a squamose indumentum.

BRACHYCERUS NAMANUS, n. sp.

Niger indumento terreno fere omnino tectus; caput breve, oculi sub-ovati depressi, rostrum elongatum, capite fere triplo longius, a fronte modice profunde disjunctum, basi angustatum, dein apice triangulatim ampliatum, supra deplanatum, in medium apicis carina elevata triangula munitum; prothorax globosus, lateribus in medio rotundatus, tuberculis rotundatis apice denudatis confertis obsitus, a medio basi laxè haud distincte canaliculatus; elytra elongato ovata, antice prothoracis basi haud latiora, ad medium parum ampliata, supra valde convexa, postice sensim declivia, fere retusa, 6 vel 7-fariam utrinque tuberculata, tuberculis confertis, plus minusve rotundatis, ad partem declivam acutioribus, apice denudatis, granulis simplicibus in serie extima obsita; corpus subtus pedesque terreno pulverulenta.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; lat. 6– $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Belongs to the same group as *B. texatus*, but the rostrum is longer and the prothorax more regularly globose.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand). G. Alston.

BRACHYCERUS AMATONGAS, n. sp.

Breviter ovato ampliatus, niger, rostro capiteque, rufo ochraceis, fere miniatis, prothorace albidiorè squamuloso; elytris maculis plurimis albido ochraceis, femoribus rufo ochraceis; caput transversum, haud breve, vage punctatum, oculi ovati, depressi, palpebra evidenter muniti, rostrum capite quam duplo longius, basi triangu-

latum incisum, supra fere planum, in medio haud longitudinaliter carinulatum, modice punctatum, punctis simplicibus; antennæ subbreves, articulis longitudine duplo latioribus, ultimo præcedenti quintuplo longiore; prothorax longitudine media duplo lator, lateribus pone medium angulato dilatatus atque acute spinosus, supra antice profunde canaliculatus, postice carinis tribus subobtusis at alte elevatis, mediis extus curvatis distincte præditus; elytra fere globosa, convexa, postice modice dehiscentia, tuberculis verrucosis æqualibus confertim seriatis obsita; pedes modice elongati, tibiis anticis extus remote denticulatis, apice longe, conspicue mucronatis.

Long. 15 mm.; lat. 9 mm.

This species is allied to *B. wahlbergi* and to its variety *B. picturatus*, Fahr., which form a group in the South African species easily distinguished by the long spine of the apical outer end of the fore tibiæ. It is easily distinguished from *B. wahlbergi* by the four hind costæ of the prothorax, the two median ones of which, which are nearly the continuations of the nearly straight walls of the anterior groove, curve outwardly in the shape of a comma. The outer costa in the posterior part is also very conspicuous.

Hab. Mozambique (Amatongas). P. A. Sheppard.

BRACHYCERUS MOUFFLETI, n. sp.

Niger, capite, prothorace pedibus subtusque indumento flavidulo obsitis, elytris pagina superiore lateribusque partim denudatis; rostrum capite duplo longius, basi profunde strangulatum, marginibus lateralibus distincte carinatis in medio haud conjunctis, supra deplanatum; oculi depressi, supra antice carinulati; prothorax longitudine fere duplo lator, lateribus subampliato rotundatus, supra elevatus, ad medium fere gibbosus, basi truncatus, antice utrinque valde sinuatus, parte antica media prominente at haud elevata, in disco antice subimpressus, foveis latis indumento repletis obsitus, in interstitiis sparsim brevissime setulosus, lateraliter sparse granulatus; elytra ampliato rotundata, ad medium prothorace fere tertio latiora, convexa, postice modice dehiscentia, profunde reticulato foveolata, tuberculis subrotundato acuminatis, in dorso remotius lateraliter confertius in series 9 utrinque prædita, seriebus dorsalibus alternis distinctioribus; corpus subtus rugose punctatum, abdominis segmentis setulosis; pedes modice robusti, setulosi.

Long. 11 mm.; lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Northern Ovampoland; Benguela.

The facies of this species is similar to that of *B. rotundatus*, Pér., but the sculpture of the elytra is different, the tubercles of the dorsal series being much broader, depressed in the anterior part, and conical behind and on the sides, those of the alternating series in the dorsal part are more developed than the others; in the prothorax all the alveolar cavities are filled with a thick coating.

SUB-FAMILY BRACHYDERINÆ.

GEN. STROPHOSOMUS, Sch.

STROPHOSOMUS FUNESTUS, n. sp.

Niger, squamis supra albidis umbrinisque, ad latera subtusque sub-opalinis tectus; antennæ rufescentes, scapo medium oculorum tantum modo attingentes; caput squamis umbrinis, ad latera supra oculos albidis, fronte latitudine maxima dimidio brevius, distincte canaliculatum a rostro canalicula transversa divisum, oculi prominuli longe retrorsum producti; prothorax longitudine medio duplo latior, basi apiceque truncatus ad angulos autem utrinque valde sinuatus, angulis ipsis præsertim posticis prominenter acutis, lateribus fere rectis at ad medium (♂) minus, (♀) magis acute angulatis, supra profunde crebreque punctatus, umbrino squamosus, vittis sub-latis albidioribus prima in disco altera ad latera utrinque ornatus; elytra antice prothoracis basi angustiora, basi nonnihil arcuata humeris, acutis reflexis, ab humeros ovalia, convexa, postice sub-retusa, profunde punctato striata, interstitio juxta suturali quintoque in dorso obscuriore umbrinis, cæteris præsertim ad latera albidioribus, in hoc loco magis minusve opalinis; corpus subtus squamis albedo opalinis tectum; pedes opalino squamosi, breviter albedo pubescentes, pilis crassioribus squamiformibus albis immixtis; pedes rufescentes.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal. C. W. Howard.

This species, which is easily recognised from its congeners of the group having the eyes produced backwards, owing to the shape of its nearly quadrangular prothorax, has been sent to me from the Transvaal as proving injurious there to the crops of cotton and tobacco.

STROPHOSOMUS HAMATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Niger, squamis albedo griseis ad latera subtusque pallidioribus at haud opalinis vestitus, supra setulis rigidis brevibus, in elytris magis

conspicuis atque seriatis præditus; pedes antennæque fusci vel rufescentes, illis omnino squamosis ciliatisque; rostrum in medio capite nonnihil brevius, in hoc loco carinulatum, caput longitudine duplo latius fronte distincte canaliculata; antennæ graciles, scapo oculorum median partem attingente, oculi conspicui retrorsum valde producti; prothorax longitudine fere tertio latior, ab apice lateraliter late ampliato rotundatus, mox pone medium profunde transversim incisus, angulo acuto, retrorsum hamulato, deinde basim versus oblique attenuatus, antice rectus, basi (♂) vix, vel (♀) nonnihil arcuatus, basi ipsa marginata, convexiusculus, in medio longitudinaliter canaliculatus; elytra ovalia, basi prothoracis latitudine maxima nonnihil angustiora, profunde punctato striata, striis interstitiis nonnihil pallidioribus, his setulis brevibus seriatis præditis.

Long. $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. : lat. $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal. C. W. Howard.

Very easily recognised by its broadly amplified prothorax, which is transversely incised slightly past the middle, and obliquely attenuate thence towards the base.

GEN. CIMBUS, Sch.

CIMBUS GRATUS, n. sp.

Elongatus, niger, pedibus rufescentibus; supra subtusque pube appressa griseo albidula dense vestitus, apice præsertim ad suturam longe albo comosus; caput omnino creberrime punctatum a vertice apice canaliculatum, rostrum capite nonnihil longius angustiusque, fere lineare, oculi prominentes semiglobosi, antennæ ultra medium prothoracis attingentes; prothorax longitudine latitudine fere æquans, apice posticeque truncatus, antice modice constrictus, deinde cylindricus, supra conferte transversim plicatus; elytra elongata, basi prothorace dimidio latiora, ab humeros pone medium fere linearia, deinde apicem versus angustata, apice singulatim longe spinosa supra convexa, profunde punctato striata, interstitiis creberrime rugoseque punctulatis; corpus subtus nigrum, rugoso punctatum; pedes cinereo villosi, nonnunquam squamis nonnullis opalinis adpersi.

Long. 14–18 mm. ; lat. 5 mm.

This species is easily recognised by the long white villose pubescence of the posterior part of the suture, and also along the hind part of the outer margin. One of my examples exhibits faint traces of a dorsal and a supra-lateral band of blue hairs in the anterior part of the elytra; these hairs are, however, not squamose,

but as long and slender as the other appressed greyish white ones of which the vestiture consists.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. T. J. Janse.

CALÆCUS, nov. gen.

Rostrum a capite haud disjunctum, nonnihil angustius, vix duplo longius, fere lineare, a basi gradatim sub-dehiscens, lateribus haud carinatum, supra depressum, a basi capitis fere usque ad apicem in medio tenue canaliculatum lineaque impressa abbreviata utrinque munitum; oculi elongato ovati, prominuli; antennæ in apicem rostri insertæ, graciles, thoracis medium haud attingentes, funiculo 7-articulato, articulo primo secundo validiori, nonnihil longiori, clava acute pyriformi; prothorax fere planus, apice truncatus, basi leviter arcuatus apiceque dimidio latior, lateribus linearis, in medio canaliculatus; scutellum brevissimum, triangulum; elytra prothorace nonnihil latiora angulis antrorsum productis, supra plana, lateraliter alte carinata lateribus abrupte declivis; abdominis segmentum secundum duobus sequentibus simul sumptis longitudine æquale; pedes sub-elongati femoribus incrassatis, posticis abdominis segmenti ultimi basim attingentibus, tibiis omnibus tantulum introrsum flexis, anticis intus serrulatis; tarsi omnes subtus spongiosi, articulo primo secundo dimidio longiore.

I propose this genus for a very singular species which must come in the neighbourhood of *Cimbus* and *Polycleis*.

CALÆCUS CARINATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 17, 18.

Niger squamis contiguis albidis vel argenteo opalinis tectus, pedibus rufescentibus; caput rostrumque longitudinaliter plicatula; prothorax depressus, in medio canaliculatus, crebre præsertim ad latera rugulosus, lateribus anguste, in medio late longitudinaliter denudatus; scutellum minutissimum; elytra prothorace nonnihil latiora angulis rectis, antrorsum productis ejusdem angulos posticos, amplexentia, sub-linearia, ad partem posticam leviter ampliata, deinde apice acuminata ibi singulatim mucronata, supra-plana, carina laterali valde elevata sub-sinuata prædita, modice profunde striato punctata interstitiis planis crebre rugose aciculatis, vitta suturali sub-lata a basi apice denudata; corpus subtus dense squamosum; tibiæ breviter pubescentes.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pietersburg). A. T. J. Janse.

SUB-FAMILY SOMATODINÆ.

GEN. SOMATODES, Schönh.

SOMATODES TRANSVAALENSIS, n. sp.

Plate V., fig. 15.

Niger, squamis minutis umbrinis vestitus; caput subpunctulatum fronte profunde impressa, carinulæ rostri conspicuæ; prothorax longitudine nonnihil latior, post medium laterum distincte angulatim productus, ubi profunde incisus, postice obtuse at alte tuberculatus, in partem anticam disci late impressus, impressionibus sub levibus a carina elevata divisus, parte postica lateribusque verrucis agglomeratis obstitis, basi contracta, apice latitudine æquante, scutellum nullum; elytra elongata, longitudinaliter arcuata, prothorace quam duplo longiora et ejusdem latitudine maxima haud latiora, in medio laterum haud ampliata, apice conjunctim rotundata, supra convexa, postice dehiscencia tuberculis liberis validis acutis trifariam seriatis utroque prædita, margine apicali etiam tuberculis humilioribus obsita, interstitiis plus minusve alveolatis; pedes tenuissime squamosi.

This species is easily distinguished from its congeners *S. variegatus*, Waterh., and *S. bidentatus*, Péring., by the shape of the prothorax the sides of which are incised past the middle, with the posterior part above the suture bluntly tubercular, as well as by the median ridge of the anterior part of the disk, and also by the more arcuate elytra, the seriate tubercles of which are much more developed than in *P. bidentatus* and do not end in a blunt tubercle at the apex.

Length 13 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg). Transvaal Museum.

SUB-FAMILY TANYRRHYNCHINÆ.

GEN. NESIOTES, Woll.

Journ. Entomol., vol. i., 1862, p. 211.

The two South African species I include in this genus differ somewhat from Wollaston's figure and descriptions of the St. Helena species in the antennal joints of the funicle being closely set, and in the elytra being costate. Both have the scape fringed inwardly

with a bunch of thick squamiform bristles like two of the St. Helena species (*N. barbatus* and *N. fimbriatus*), and also the closely allied form *Echinosoma porcellus* from the Madeiran archipelago, *teste* Wollaston. The eyes in the two South African species consist of a few coarse facets, and *all* the tibiæ are very strongly unciform.

This last character differentiates them from *Nesiotes*, in which the anterior tibiæ *only* are unciform, and from *Echinosoma*, in which the anterior and intermediate ones, but not the posterior, are shaped in that manner. If these differences were thought by other Coleopterists to be sufficiently important to justify the creation of a new genus, I would propose the name of *Nesiotophasis* for these two South African species.

NESIOTES CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Plate V., fig. 3.

Elongato-ovatus, ferrugineus, squamis elongatis in punctis sitis sparsim obsitus, pedibus dense squamulosis; rostro arcuato, basi apiceque quam in medio nonnihil latiore, profunde punctato, medio linea levi; antennis crassiusculis, ante medium sitis, scapo squamis elongatis crassis intus ad medium barbato, articulo 2° quam 3° latiore, haud sensim longiore, reliquis haud laxis, clava ovalis, haud acuminata, integra, apice spongiosa; capite sparsim punctato, oculis e granulis nonnullis formatis; prothorace antice lateraliter oblique constricto deinde fere parallelo sed ad basim leviter attenuato, profunde punctato carinulaque media levi instructo; scutello nullo; elytris connatis, elongato-ovatis, alte costatis, interstitiis profunde punctatis; subtus parce punctatus, segmentis abdominis duobus primis connatis at linea plus minusve in medio oblitterata divisus, in medio late profundeque depressis (an ♂), segmento ultimo profunde conferteque squamulato punctato; tibiis totis in uncum magnum arcuatum apice productis, tarsorum articulo tertio vix dilatato, unguiculis brevibus, liberis.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town. In leaf mould.

NESIOTES PROMONTORII, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 1–2.

Ovatus, piceus vel ferrugineus, sub-nitidus, squamis crassiusculis in punctis sitis sparsis, in femoribus tibiisque densissimis obsitus; rostro sparsim punctato foveolato, medio linea brevi haud elevata; antennis crassiusculis, ante medium sitis, articulo 2° quam 3° latiore, haud sensim longiore, scapo ad apicem intus dense squamoso, oculis

magis granulatis, distinctioribus; prothorace ut in specie præcedenti, medio distincte carinato sed postice gradatim angustiore, foveolato-punctato; elytris valde convexis, ventricosis, basi utrinque acute angulatis, acute costatis, costa prima a basi longe remota, interstitiis præsertim ad latera profunde foveolatis; segmentis abdominis basalibus duobus latis, connatis, sutura obsoleta divisis, segmentis tribus apicalibus magis elevatis; tibiis totis apice valide arcuatim uncinatis, tarsorum articulo tertio modice dilatato, unguibus liberis sensim elongatis.

Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town. A. Raffray.

Also found among dead leaves or leaf mould.

COSTATEROPHASIS, n. gen.

Corpus elongato-ovatum; caput breve, in prothorace profunde insertum, oculi fere ad basim rostri siti, minuti at prominentes, valde granulati, rostro prothorace nonnihil longior, subarcuatus, supra 4- vel 5-carinatus, scrobis distinctis, antennæ ante apicem insertæ, longiusculæ, scapo oculos attingente, apice incrassato, funiculo 7-articulato articulis setulosis, articulo basali secundo tertioque simul sumtis longitudine æquali, clava ovata apice tantummodo indistincte bi-annulata, ibi sericea pubescente; prothorax antice constrictus, latitudine nonnihil longior, lateribus nonnihil rotundato ampliatus; scutellum obsoletum; elytra elongato-ovata, prothorace duplo vel fere triplo longiora, basi truncata, acute costulata; abdomen segmentis primo et secundo omnino connatis medium longitudinis attingentibus; pedes sub-graciles, tibiis anticis magis, ceteris minus intus mucronatis.

The insects belonging to this genus are found among fallen leaves or similar detritus.

Key to the Species.

Prothorax crebre granulato tuberculosus	<i>capicola</i> .
Prothorax profunde alveolatus	<i>raffrayi</i> .

COSTATEROPHASIS CAPICOLA, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 4–5.

Terreno brunnea, vix nitida, elytris dilutioribus; caput deflexum, crebre granulatum, rostro supra acute quinque carinato, scrobis etiam supra carinulatis; prothorax antice perspicue transversim contractus, medio obsolete canaliculatus crebre granuloso tuber-

culatus, interstitiis setam rigidam brevissimam instructus; elytra elongato ovalia, postice convexiuscula, in singulo acute quinque carinata, carinis alternatis duabus reliquis altioribus, subserrulatis, brevissime remote setigeris, interstitiis profunde seriato punctatis, sutura margineque laterali acuta; subtus rugosus, vix squamosulus; pedes subgraciles aliquantulum at brevissime setulosi.

Long. (rost. excl.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ –3 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town. L. Péringuey; A. Raffray.

COTASTEROPHYSIS RAFFRAYI, n. sp.

Rufa, sub-nitida; caput breve, profunde punctatum, punctis brevissime setigeris, rostro supra quadricarinato, setulis rigidis albidis remotis adperso; antennarum funiculo longe albedo hispido; prothorax latitudine nonnihil longior, antice perspicue contractus, lateribus nonnihil arcuato ampliatus, fossis alveolatis sub-contiguïs, setam brevem albulam in medio sitam ferentibus indutus; elytra prothorace duplo longiora, sutura, margine laterali carinisque subserrulatis quinque, alternatis ceteris magis elevatis, seriatim remote albo setosis, interstitiis late foveolatis in singulo prædita; abdomen sparse, breviterque, sternum nonnihil longius setulosa; pedes profunde crebre foveolati, foveis setam rigidam ferentibus.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 mm.

Hab. Neighbourhood of Cape Town.

COTASTERIDUS, n. gen.

Gen. *Cotasterophasi* simillimus, præcipue differt funiculo antennarum sex articulado, articulo primo basi tenui ad apicem intus valde clavato, duobus sequentibus simul sumtis nonnihil longiore, secundo conico, ceteris subtransverse moniliformibus; clava haud distincte annulata; oculis magis prominentibus; elytrorum costis æqualibus setisque crassioribus magisque glanduliformibus seriatis; tibiæ apice acute hamatæ.

COTASTERIDUS CAPENSIS, n. sp.

Rufo ferrugineus, subnitidus; caput crebre punctatum, rostro supra bicanaliculato atque supra scrobes distincte carinato, sparse setoso punctato, funiculi articulis primis vix setosis, clava pubescente setulosaque; prothorax latitudine longior, antice conspicue constrictus, dein retrorsum fere parallelus, supra vix convexus, foveis profundis setam crassam ferentibus intervallo

angusto elevato divisis conferte præditus; elytra prothorace tertio atiora angulis humerosis distinctis, elongato ovalia, a medio convexiuscula, manifeste costata, costis modice carinatis, æqualibus, setis crassis albidis subremote seriatis, interstitiis late at haud profunde alveolato punctatis; corpus subtus pedesque profunde alveolata, alveolis omnibus setam rigidam albam ferentibus.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mm. ; lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town. L. Péringuey.

I met this species but once, and that in great numbers, at the foot of the wall of a building surrounded by grass.

SUB-FAMILY ANTILIARRHYNIDÆ.

GEN. ANTILIARRHINUS, Schönh.

ANTILIARRHINUS PEGLERÆ, n. sp.

Oblongus, deplanatus, semper niger, nitidus rostro piceo, rostro maris prothorace haud longiori, supra profunde canaliculato, femina corpore haud sensim breviori, cylindrico, recto; caput angustum, breve, pone oculos constrictum; antennarum articulis in mare crassiusculis, in femina tenuioribus; prothorax latitudine nonnihil longior, ab apice ultra medium, lateraliter gradatim ampliatus, ubi basi quarto lator, confertim aciculatus, fere a medio disci basi longitudinaliter subcaniculatus; scutellum brevissimum, basi bi-impressum; elytra prothorace quasi tertio longiora latioraque, dorsc striis tribus præter apicem haud punctatis, interstitiis planis, ceteris late profundeque a basi apice transverse punctato crenulatis, interstitiis alte carinatis; corpore subtus pedibusque confertim aciculato punctatis, his femoribus in quoque sexu valde ampliatis tibiisque apice breviter fulvo tomentosus.

Length (rostr. excl.) 6–9 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

This species is easily distinguished from *A. zamia* by its more robust facies, and the different shape of the prothorax; the elytra are much more highly carinate laterally and behind. The rostrum is more robust in the female and does not reach the great length of that of *A. zamia*.

Bred from some cones of the Cycad, *Encephelartos Altensteini* by Miss A. Pegler, after whom I propose to name it.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kentani).

TRIBE COSSONINI.

PENTARTHROPHASIS, n. gen.

Corpus elongatum, supra depressum, rostrum capite duplo longius, vix arcuatum, parallelum; oculis nullis; antennæ ante medium rostri insertæ, crassæ, funiculo 5-articulato, scapo clavato, articulis quatuor sequentibus longitudine fere æquali, articulo 2°-3° nonnihil longiore, vix latiore, 4°-6° transversis; clava lata, ovali, integra, apice spongiosa; prothorax antrorsum vix angustatus, fere parallelus, basi truncatus; scutellum minutissimum; elytra subparallela, connata, basi prothorace nonnihil latiora, pone humeros perparum ampliata, deplanata, postice modice attenuata convexiuscula pygidium obtegentia; pedes robusti, femoribus muticis, clavatis, tibiis in uncum magnum inflexum productis, nonnihil arcuatis, posticis compressis, valde dilatatis, tarsis brevibus, crassis, articulo tertio modice lobato; abdomen e segmentis 5 compositum, segmentis primo secundoque arcte connatis reliquis simul sumtis longioribus.

I am proposing this genus for a small, blind Tanyrhynchidous weevil found by my friend Mons. A. Raffray in the ground, at the root of a dead tree.

PENTARTHROPHASIS RAFFRAYI, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 6, 7, 8.

Testaceus, nitidus, rostro profunde punctato pilisque crassis squamulosis obsito; capite glabro, conferte punctulato; antennarum articulis pilis rigidis brevibus griseis obtectis, scapo pilis squamiformibus longis crassisque ad apicem intus barbato; oculis nullis; prothorace latitudine duplo longiore, supra modice deplanato, parallelo sed ad apicem tenuissime angustato, basi truncato, profunde conferteque foveolatopunctato, glabro; elytris connatis, elongatis, ad apicem subacuminatis, in dorso modice depressis at postice convexiusculis, punctis profundis setam brevem albidam ferentibus seriatis obtectis; subtus profunde punctato, sparsim squamoso piloso, femorum posticorum marginibus duabus tibiisque posticis dense squamosis, his extus sparsim rigide setosis.

Long. 2 mm.; lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Town.

TRIBE COSSONINI.

GEN. PENTARTHURUM, Woll.

PENTARTHURUM CAPENSE, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 11 and 12.

Elongatum, angustum, rufo ferrugineum elytris fusco nigris, nitidum glabrum; rostro cum capite fere prothoracis longitudine æquali, illo a medio apice nonnihil curvato, subconfertim punctulato, supra in medio leviter strigillato, hoc in medio fere leve, fronte haud impresso; antennæ, funiculo 5-articulato,* articulis crassis, clava ovali suturis tribus conspicuis; oculi sub-validi, conspicue granulati; prothorax elongato ovatus, antice aliquantulum constrictus, basi apice evidenter latior, lateribus rotundatis, convexus, acutissime aciculatus, punctisque distinctis sub-remote sparsis, in medio linea longitudinali leve præditus; elytra antice prothoracis latitudine maxima, postice ampliata, apice conjunctim rotundata, supra convexa, fere cylindrica, apice dehiscentia, haud profunde punctato striata punctis striisque lateralibus magis indistinctis; pedes impunctati, glabri, tibiis mucro incurvo valido, apice intus rigide setulosi.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 mm.

Captured in dry fern-stems.

Hab. Cape Colony (Muizenberg). A. Raffray.

PENTARTHURUM INDICATOR, n. sp.

Plate V., fig. 13.

Rufo ferrugineum, nitidum; rostrum capite nonnihil longius, ante medium aliquantulum curvatum, crebre punctulatum, caput fronte haud impressum, omnino crebre punctulatum, oculi validi, reticulati, haud conspicue granulati, antennarum clava pubescente, scapo 5-articulato, articulis crassis; prothorax antice attenuatus, constrictus, a strictura subelongato rotundato ampliatus, basi apice tertio latior, convexus, profunde punctatus punctis subconfertis; elytra fere parallela, postice conjunctim rotundata, supra ad basim aliquantulum, ante medium magis convexa, postice dehiscentia, in dorso manifeste punctato striata; pedes vix punctati, tibiis præsertim antice longe mucronatis.

Long. 3 mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

* The figure shows wrongly six joints.

MESITOMORPHUS, n. gen.

Corpus cylindricum; caput deflexum, rostro verticale, plano, capite dimidio longiore, antennæ ante medium insertæ, scrobis profundis oculorum apicem attingentibus, scapo longitudine tota nonnihil brevior oculorum apicem nonnihil remoto, ad apicem sub-flagellato, funiculo 7-articulato, primo valde incrassato, cupuliformi, reliquis transversis gradatim modice incrassatis, coarctatis, clava valde elongata, ovato acuminata funiculo dimidio longiore, haud distincte annulata; oculi permagni, convexi, ad latera capitis siti, confertim reticulati; prothorax latitudine duplo longior, fere cylindricus, antice postice nonnihil angustior ibidem haud sinuatus, in medio disci longitudinaliter carinatus; scutellum subobtusum triangulum; elytra prothoracis latitudine, cylindrica, apice abrupte declivia pygidii basim tantum modo tegentia, hoc verticali, late detecto; abdomen fere cylindricum, quinque articulatum, segmento primo secundoque in medio connatis sutura haud divisis at ad latera distincte annulatis, reliquis tribus simul sumtis nonnihil brevioribus; coxæ late remotæ, globosæ; pedes haud elongati, femoribus valde incrassatis, extrorsum convexis, subtus dente valido armatis, tibiis leviter incurvatis, apice modice dilatatis, intermediis extrorsum late dentatis, apice mucronatis.

This singular genus has more the appearance of a Scolytid than of a Curculionid, and its habits are more those of the former.

MESITOMORPHUS VESTITUS, n. sp.

Plate V., figs. 19–20.

Nigro fuscus, pube griseo flavescente densa indutus, antennæ pedesque sub-rufescentes; caput rostrumque creberrime punctulata, a vertice apice rostri pube flavescente obsita, fronte profunde impressa; prothorax crebre profundeque punctatus, in medio carinulatus, dense pubescens, maculis duabus denudatis utrinque notatus; elytra profunde striato punctata, prothorace contigua, hoc dimidio longiora, haud latiora, cylindrica, apice abrupte dehiscentia, fasciis tribus communibus e pilis longis appressis flavescens formatis, prima suturali, secunda fere media valde bisinuata tertiaque apicali ornata; pygidium latum, perpendiculare, in medio manifeste impressum, crebre punctatum, dense villosum; corpus subtus pedesque dense villosa.

Long. 4 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Seymour), under bark, or in wood.

FAMILY CERAMBYCIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY CERAMBYCINÆ.

GEN. CLYTANTHUS, J. Thoms.

CLYTANTHUS DODSI, n. sp.

Niger, supra subtusque pube brevissima griseo murina dense tectus; caput subtiliter coriaceum, carinula brevissima frontali media præditum; antennæ elytrorum mediam partem attingentes, articulis basalibus quatuor pube grisea vestitis, ceteris opacis, quatuor ultimis apice extus subacuminatis; prothorax fere orbicularis, lateraliter longe at tenuissime albido villosus, macula rotunda nigra, nonnunquam subobliterata utrinque notatus; scutellum parvum, apice late at obtuse rotundatum; elytra linearia, subcylindrica in medio laterum nonnihil angustata, angulo postico spinula munito, in dorso convexa, fascia diagonali umbrina a scutello usque ad medium laterum ducta, linea albido flava medium fasciæ superante alteraque transversa simplice, integra, pone medium sita utrinque ornata; corpus subtus pedesque murino pubescentia; segmentum basale abdominis apice albo marginatum, meta-mesosternumque fascia laterali alba notata.

This species, the vestiture of which is not unlike that of *C. westringi*, Fahr., is distinguished from it by the more regularly orbicular prothorax which in the last-named species is plainly attenuated laterally in front; the four or five ultimate joints of the antennæ are plainly more angular outwardly at apex, and in the centre of the diagonal infuscate, or black band of the elytra, is a narrower tomentose light flavescent narrower one.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –17 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

SUB-FAMILY LAMIINDÆ.

GEN. TLEPOLEMUS, J. Thoms.

TLEPOLEMUS NAMAQUA, n. sp.

Niger, pube appressa dense vestitus; caput antennæque pube cinereo opalina tecta, illo pilis longis nigrescentibus adsperso, mandibularum basi in spinam longam fere porrectam utrinque

producta (♂); antennæ corpore dimidio longioræ, articulis longe hirtis; prothorax basi apiceque latitudine fere æqualis, intra basin transversim impressus, supra modice convexus, lateribus in medio acute angulatis, vitta laterali alba lata utrinque ornatus; elytra prothorace duplo longiora antice basi prothoracis duplo latiora, retrorsum distincte attenuata, apice basi tertio angustiora, rotundata, ad medium baseos bituberculata, pone basin transversim subdepressa, a medio postice modice convexa, seriato punctata, punctis aliquantum remotis, setamque longissimam albam singulatim ferentibus, fascia lata alba sinuata ad suturam interrupta alteraque communi angustiora post medium sita ornata; corpus subtus opalino cinereo dense tomentosum; pedes albido setosi.

Long. 9 mm.; lat. 4 mm.

This species differs from its congener *T. puerilis*, Thoms., in the livery and also in size. In the latter the whole prothorax is clothed with a fulvous pubescence, and the design of the elytral bands is of another shape and colour.

Hab. Namaqualand (O'okiep). L. Péringuey.

GEN. BLEPISANIS, J. Thoms.

BLEPISANIS BICOLOR, n. sp.

Valida, nigra, elytrorum basi late rufo fasciata, femoribus rufescentibus, supra subtusque præsertim pube brevissima grisea dense obsita; caput suberebre foveolato punctatum, in medio frontis distincte canaliculatum; antennæ subvalidæ, elytrorum medium longitudine excedentes, nigræ brevissime, articulis basalibus duobus exceptis, pubescentes; prothorax antice leviter, postice profunde strangulatus, ad latera modice rotundato ampliatus, supra evidenter convexus, foveato reticulatus, linea media levi longitudinali antice posticeque oblitterata præditus, elytra prothorace basi quarto latiora fere quinto longiora, retrorsum gradatim angustata, basi apice fere dimidio latiora, apice singulatim obtuse sub-rotundata, in dorso deplanata, foveis seriatis, approximatis antice latioribus setam appressam brevissimam singulatim ferentibus obsita, costulaque dorsali prædita.

Length $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

This very distinct species seems to have no close ally among its South African congeners.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kokstad). A. L. du Toit.

FAMILY CHRYSOMELINÆ.

SUB-FAMILY MEGALOPINÆ.

GEN. PÆCILOMORPHA, Westw.

PÆCILOMORPHA GENTILIS, n. sp.

Plate VI., fig. 1.

Nigra abdomine læte flavo; caput ubique creberrime punctatum, in medio frontis sub-impressum dein vertice tenuiter canaliculatum, impressione frontali sparse albido pubescente; prothorax longitudine nonnihil latior, antice prope marginem manifeste contractus, ad medium laterum subrotundato ampliatus, crebre punctulatus maculis e pilis appressis albis sex formatis supra perspicue notatus, laterumque medio albido piloso; scutellum apice dense albo pilosum; elytra a basi postice gradatim attenuata, apice singulatim rotundata, ad humeros callosa supra subdeplanata, haude ostulata, creberrime punctata, maculis pilosis albis quinque prima supra humerali, secunda tertia quartaque prope suturam seriatis alteraque dorsali post medium sita extrorsum dueta, in singulo ornata; abdomen subsparsa, pectus dense albo villosa; femora postica valde dilatata, macula albida extus notata; pedes nigri albido pubescentes unguibus flavo rufescentibus.

Long. 8 mm.; lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is easily recognised by its vestiture from along its South African congeners.

Hab. Cape Colony (Umtata). Rev. F. C. Kolbe.

PÆCILOMORPHA GRAVASTELLA, n. sp.

Nigra, omnino dense griseo villosa, prothorace rufo testaceo macula nigra quadrata media supra basim posita, elytris stramineis apice flavescente sutura margine postica lateralique anguste nigris; antennæ articulis basalibus tribus exceptis flavæ, his nigris; caput conferte punctulatum, in medio frontis impressum, pube appressa longa vertice rariore obtectum; prothorax longitudine tertio latior, lateribus regulariter rotundato ampliatus, basi coarctatus, supra convexus, punctis longe setiferis modice confertis obsitus; scutellum pilis albidioribus tectum; elytra antice prothoracis latitudine maxima, dein retrorsum oblique attenuata, apice basi fere dimidio angustiora, haud costulata, punctis setam longam erectam ferentibus

admodum induta; corpus subtus, pedes tarsique pube grisea appressa dense vestita, femoribus posticis modice ampliatis.

Long. 8 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Bulawayo). Rev. F. C. Kolbe.

SUB-FAMILY CLYTHRINÆ.

GEN. LACHNÆA, Lacord.

LACHNÆA DAMARINA, n. sp.

Curtula, supra glabra, nigra, prothorace fascia antica strictura transversa terminata flavida notato; elytris rufo-flavidis fasciis duabus nigris latis, prima ante medium ad suturam interrupta, lateraliter humeros versus producta, altera pone medium sita, communi marginem lateralem attingente, vix sinuata, nigro-cæruleis ornatis; antennis nigris articulis basalibus tribus flavidis; caput latum, punctulatum, in fronte quadrifariam impressum; prothorax longitudine duplo latior, antice nonnihil lateraliter attenuatus, basi apice tertio latior, basi ipsa utrinque profunde sinuata, supra convexiusculus, parte antica a postica ante medium canale transverso profunde divisa, illa medio excepto vix punctulata, hac præsertim ad medium crebre profundeque irregulariter ad latera minus dense punctata; scutellum vix punctatum; elytra antice prothorace latiora dein retrorsum nonnihil gradatim attenuata, longe pone humeros sinuata, supra convexa, ab humeros fere ad quintam partem longitudinis lateraliter utrinque late depressa, in dorso haud postice autem utrinque manifeste quadrifariam costata sutura ubi elevata, apice ipso declivo haud punctato, superficie tota crebre profundeque punctata, punctis intervallo nonnihil angustiore divis; corpore subtus pedibusque pube griseo sericea dense obtectis.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Northern Damaraland. W. A. Eriksson.

SUB-FAMILY HISPINÆ.

GEN. LEPTISPA, Bal

Key to the South African Species.

A². Elytra cyaneous or cyaneous-black.

B². Anterior angles of the prothorax rounded; frontal part of head grooved longitudinally.

C². Antennæ reaching the median part of the prothorax.

Prothorax very sparingly punctate, punctures shallow *natalensis*.

Antennæ not reaching the median part of the prothorax.

Prothorax closely punctate, the punctures especially rugose on the posterior part of the sides *sebakuena*.

A¹. Elytra black like the rest of the body.

B¹. Anterior angles of the prothorax not rounded, projecting, frontal part of head not grooved longitudinally.

C¹. Antennæ not reaching the median part of the prothorax body very linear.

Prothorax sinuate past the median lateral part, punctures deep, very closely set *gracilis*.

Prothorax not sinuate past the median lateral part, punctures both on the prothorax and on the elytra much finer *sobrina*.

LEPTISPA SOBRINA, n. sp.

Angustissima, tota nigra, modice nitida; antennæ breves, articulis ultimis tribus nonnihil pubescentibus; caput punctis profundis spatio angusto divisis crebre obtectum; prothorax antice perparum lateraliter attenuatus, at haud rotundatus lateribus rectis haud sinuatis, angulis anticis posticisque acuminatis, illis productis, in disco vix convexiusculus, ad latera utrinque modice deplanatus, punctis rotundatis profundis intervallo angusto separatis crebre obsitus; scutellum apice foveolatum; elytra elongata, prothorace basi leviter angustiora, quadruplo longiora, regulariter, modice profunde punctato striata, interstitiis angustis planis, levibus.

Long. $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat. 1 mm.

In general facies and slenderness this species resembles *L. gracilis*, Pér., but in the latter the prothorax is plainly sinuate laterally, and the punctures are very much deeper.

Hab. Cape Colony (Transkei, Kentani). Miss A. Peggler.

LEPTISPA SEBAKUENA, n. sp.

Præcedenti nonnihil latior verumtamen angusta; nigra, sub-nitida, elytris obscure cyaneo nigris; antennæ breves, articulis ultimis tribus brevissime pubescentibus; caput in medio frontis antice longitudinaliter canaliculatus, parte postica laxè punctulata; prothorax apice lateraliter rotundato attenuatus, angulis haud prominulis, pone medium laterum nonnihil sinuatus angulis posticis acuminatis, supra vix convexiusculus sed ad apicem utrinque

levissime deplanatus, punctis confertis ad latera, præcipue postice crassioribus rugulosisque obteetus; scutellum apice fovea insculptum; elytra prothorace levissime at distincte latiora, quadruplo longiora, callo humerali leve, punctis rotundatis regulariter striatis insculpta, interstitiis angustis, levibus, planis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

GEN. CALLISPA, Bal.

Key to the South African Species of the Genus CALLISPA.

A². Prothorax red or yellowish red; elytra black or blue.

Head completely red; prothorax with only a few round punctures between the median part of the disk and the outer margin . . . *errans*.

Conical part of head only, reddish; prothorax covered all over with round punctures *sebakwe*.

A¹. Whole body black.

B². Supra-lateral part of prothorax not impressed longitudinally.

Prothorax almost evenly punctate all over, supra-lateral smooth longitudinal space very indistinct. *australis*.

Median part of prothorax sparingly punctate; supra-lateral smooth longitudinal space very plain. *umtalina*.

B¹. Supra-lateral part of prothorax deeply impressed longitudinally.

Median part of prothorax smooth but with a few seriate punctures on each side of the median line, supra-lateral impressions and sides very deeply punctate *gestroi*.

CALLISPA ERRANS, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, capite prothoraceque omnino nigris, elytrorum basi nonnunquam breviter rufescente; antennæ prothoracis basim vix excedentes, articulis coarctatis, 3–10 æqualibus, ultimo acuminato; caput impunctatum; prothorax longitudine media tertio latior, lateribus antice magis postice minus leviter arcuatis, basi ipsa apice evidenter latiore, sub-deplanatus, in medio nonnihil convexiusculus, utroque longe a marginibus lateralibus longitudinaliter impressus, lateribus fere deplanatis punctis nonnullis irregularibus profundis, remotis in impressiones atque in medium disci evidenter sparsis; scutellum impunctatum; elytra fere parallelia, pone humeros nonnihil sinuata, convexiuscula, profunde punctato striata, stria juxta suturali, basi excepta haud punctata.

Long. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}-3$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port St. John), G. Shortridge. Natal (Malvern), C. N. Barker.

CALLISPA SEBAKUE, n. sp.

Rufa, capite nigro, elytris cæruleis ; caput utroque punctulatum, apice rufescens ; antennæ absunt ; prothorax apice rotundatus, nonnihil attenuatus, deinde ad basim sub-oblique ampliatus, in hoc loco apice fere tertio lator, vix convexiusculus, depressionibus discoidalibus nullis, supra scutellum in medio baseos impressum, punctis fere sub-foveolatis confertim obsitis, parte media disci anguste impunctata ; scutellum subrufescens, postice impressum ; elytra fere parallelia prothorace quarto longiora, profunde punctato striata ; corpus subtus modice punctatum ; pedes rufi genubus sub-infuscat.

Long. 6 mm. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species differs from the preceding one by the red underside, legs, and prothorax, the more closely and also more deeply and more numerous punctate prothorax, and the blue colour of the elytra, which are also slightly more deeply punctate.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

CALLISPA UMTALINA, n. sp.

Tota nigra, nitida ; caput crebre aciculatum ; antennæ ut in speciebus præcedentibus, at nonnihil longioræ, quia humeros attingentes ; prothorax basi apice nonnihil lator, lateribus leviter arcuatis, in medio vix convexiusculus, sed ad latera magis deplanatus, in hoc loco punctis foveolatis fere cohærentibus obsitus, disco ad medium baseos impresso, punctisque minoribus utrinque adperso ; scutellum impunctatum ; elytra elongata, fere parallelia, prothorace quarto longiora, vix striata, punctis sub-foveolatis seriatis obsita ; corpus subtus modice punctulatum.

Long. 6 mm. ; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

CALLISPA GESTROI, n. sp.

Tota nigra, nitida ; caput confertim aciculatum ; antennæ crassiusculæ, thoracis basim attingentes ; prothorax antice utrinque rotundatim attenuatus, deinde rectus, utrinque ad medium disci profunde lateque longitudinaliter impressus, parte media disci lateribus nonnihil elevatiore, ad basim profunde impressa, punctis nonnullis bifariam seriatis utrinque notata, impressionibus longitudinalibus lateribusque

rude, subconfertim profunde punctatis; scutellum impunctatum; elytra prothorace quarto longiora, parte juxta suturali excepta haud striata, in dorso punctis profundis ad latera fossulatis scrobiculatisque seriatis obsita; sternum profunde abdomen vix punctulatum.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Umtali). A. Bodong.

GEN. DISTOLACA, Bal.

DISTOLACA AMOENA, n. sp.

Tota cyanea, nitida, glabra, antennis pedibusque obscurioribus; caput vix punctulatum; prothorax fere parallelus, basi autem apice nonnihil latior, latitudine duplo longior, supra deplanatus, rude scrobiculato punctatus, ruga longitudinali media levi conspicua alteraque breviori, minus distincta utrinque sita in medium disci præditus; scutellum latum, impunctatum; elytra prothorace nonnihil latiora, quadruplice longiora, humeris callosis, late profundeque alveolatis, alveolis rotundatis, catenatis, in seriebus quatuor dispositis, costulis dorsalibus duabus antice sinuatis, postice magis distinctis, tertiaque laterali acuta divisis, alveolis dorsalibus marginalibus latioribus, sutura anguste elevata; abdomen leve; sternum sparse punctatum; pedes profunde punctati.

Long. 5-6 mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern), C. N. Barker. Southern Rhodesia (Zambesi Falls), T. Ayres.

There is a slight difference in the shape of the smooth raised parts of the median part of the disk of the prothorax between Natal examples and those from the banks of the Zambesi, but not enough to separate the two.

GEN. DACTYLISPA, Weis.

DACTYLISPA VERECUNDA, n. sp.

Pallide flava, glabra, nitida; prothorace elytris nigris maculatis; antennæ nigræ articulis apicalibus duobus flavescentibus, crassiusculæ, articulis a secundo gradatim incrassatis, modice coarctatis, 7° latitudine vix longiore, 8-10 latitudine longitudine æquantibus, ultimo præcedenti longiore apice acute acuminato; caput aciculatum; prothorax transversus, deplanatus profunde rugosus fere subscrobiculatus, antice utrinque spinis duabus divaricatis stipite communi, singula denticulo brevi laterali antrorsum retrorsumque munita, armatus, ad latera lobatus, lobo 3-spinoso, spinis divaricatis, prima simplice, secunda ad medium retrorsum denticulata, tertia

antrorsum uni-, retrorsum quadri denticulata, denticulisque binis fere medianis, cæteris approximatis, basalibus magis conspicuis; scutellum aciculatum; elytra latiuscula latitudine duplo longiora profunde fossulato striata, spinis dorsalibus validis, modice elongatis, nigro fuscis, duobus seriei primæ geminatis late pedunculatis, basi haud separatis, spinis marginalibus longioribus atque nonnihil dilutioribus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat. 2 mm.

This species is distinguished from the other South African kinds except *D. litigiosa*, Péring., by the spines of the prothorax, which bear one or more small, sharp, rami-like spines on the sides; in the dorsal part of the elytra the first row consists of two sets each of two vertical spines supported by a conspicuous laminate peduncle; the disposition of the spines of the prothorax approximates that of *D. incredula*, Gestr., from St. Thome on the West Coast of Africa.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

DACTYLISPA PRETIOSULA, n. sp.

Pallide straminea, nitida, fere glabra, prothoracis medio areolis duabus exceptis nigro; elytra nigro variegata; spinis prothoracis pallidis, elytrorum dorsalibus nigris, marginorum pallidis; antennæ graciles, longissimæ, articulis gradatim modice incrassatis, 7-11 reliquis vix crassioribus, pallide refescentibus articulis basalibus binis infuscatis; caput punctulatum; prothorax transversus, antice attenuatus, deplanatus, rugose punctatus, at utrinque area ovali impunctata, medioque striga minuta notatus, antice utrinque spinis duabus basi connexis munitus, lateraliter trispinosus, spinis duabus anticis e pedunculo distincto communi productis, tertia libera præcedentibus haud multo breviora; scutellum impunctatum; elytra fere parallelia, latiuscula, profunde foveolato seriata, interstitiis vix distincte albido setulosis, spinis in dorso marginalibus vix brevioribus, nonnihil retrorsum apice flexis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm. ; lat. 2 mm.

Slightly broader than *D. tenuicornis*, Chap., and coloured differently. The antennæ are longer and slightly more slender than in the last-named species.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

GEN. DICLADISPA, Gestr.

DICLADISPA FRATERNA, n. sp.

Rufo carneolo, subnitida; antennæ modice elongatæ, rufescentes, articulis basilibus 1-6 magis, 7-11 minus albo sericeis, his ampliatas,

septimo præcedentibus latiore, latitudine perparum longiore, 8-10 latitudine fere æqualibus, at articulo ultimo 10° haud angustiore sed apice acuminato; caput inter oculos longitudinaliter sulcatum; prothorax transversus, apice modice angustatus, supra deplanatus, in medio profunde canaliculatus, pube sericea flavescente dense indutus, lateribus sex spinosis, spinis in circulum dispositis, pedunculo fere lato communi orientibus, longis, at sexta antrorsum posita reliquis brevior profunde bifida omnibus a medio apice nigris; elytra fere parallelia, seriato punctata, punctis latis profundisque, pilis flavescente sericeis erectis, seriatis haud dense vestita, spinis fere æqualibus longis, a basi nigrescentibus, spinis apicalibus reliquis vix minoribus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 2 mm.

This species is closely allied to *D. vicinalis*, Pér., but it is slightly smaller, the spines are longer, and all the antennal joints are concolorous, whereas in *D. vicinalis* the four basal joints are deeply infusate or black.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barke.

DICLADISPA EXASPERANS, n. sp.

Flavo-testacea, nitida, prothoracis medio, nigro bivittato; elytris obscurioribus, lateraliter subinfuscatis; corpore subtus cum pedibus pallidis; antennæ breviusculæ rufo testaceæ, articulis basalibus duobus vel tribus nigris, vix sericeo pubescentes, articulis 7-10° incrassatus 7° latitudine dimidio longiore, 8-10 latitudine latitudine fere æqualibus, ultimo præcedenti nonnihil brevior, apice acuminato; caput in medio vix punctatum; prothorax antice nonnihil attenuatus, supra depressus, profunde punctatus punctis fere confluentibus, in medio anguste levigatus, pube sericea haud densa sparsim indutus, lateribus quinque spinosis, spinis, e pedunculo communi orientibus, flavis, spina posticali breve, profunde bifida, reliquis longis; elytra seriatim foveato punctata, subdeplanata, setis erectis pallide flavis seriatis subsparsum obsita, spinis dorsalibus modice elongatis, obscure testaceis, marginalibus dorsalibus longioribus, pallide flavis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat. 2 mm.

Resembles both *D. malverna* and *D. vicinalis*, but is at once distinguished by having 5 spines only, instead of 6, on the sides of the prothorax.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

DICLADISPA MALVERNIA, n. sp.

Flavido testacea, nitida, pedibus dilutioribus; antennæ rufo-testaceæ, elongatæ, crassiusculæ, sericeo pubescentes, articulis ultimis quinque reliquis leviter crassioribus, 7° latitudine duplo longiore; 8–10 latitudine nonnihil longioribus; caput dense sericeum; prothorax antice attenuatus, pube sericea flavescente dense obtectus, utrinque sex spinosus, spinis in circulum dispositis e pedunculo sat lato communi orientibus, longis at spina postica breve profundeque bifida, pallide testaceis apice nigrescentibus; scutellum impunctatum; elytra livido testacea, foveato striata, fovearum interstitiis angustis setam longam albidam sericeam emittentibus, spinis discoidalibus longis, obscurioribus, marginalibus discoidalibus longioribus pallidioribusque.

Long. $4-4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat. $2\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A near ally of *D. fraterna*; is distinguished especially by the shape of the antennæ, the six basal joints of which are less slender, and the fine apical ones are not thickening in the same proportion as in *D. fraterna*.

Hab. Natal (Malvern). C. N. Barker.

DICLADISPA SEBAKUENA, n. sp.

Rufa, modice nitida, spinis totis a medio apice nigrescentibus; antennæ breviusculæ, articulis coarctatis, gradatim incrassatis, basalibus sex breviter setulosis, reliquis brevissime sericeo pubescentibus; caput dense albido pubescens; prothorax antice evidenter attenuatus, disco plano, postice præsertim ad latera punctatus, utrinque sex spinosus, spinis in circulum haud regulariter dispositis, e pedunculo crassiusculo communi orientibus, longis, spina posticali autem breve profundeque bifida, superficie tota pilis longis albido flavescens dense oblecta; scutellum dense villosum; elytra fere parallelia, profunde foveato seriata, interstitiis fovearum pilum longum albidum gerentibus, spinis dorsalibus validis fere a basi apice nigris, marginalibus longis, a medium tantummodo nigrescentibus.

Long. 5 mm.; lat. 3 mm.

This species is easily recognised owing to thick antennæ, the joints of which are set close to each other, and gradually increase in width.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

DICLADISPA DORSALIS, n. sp.

Flava, modice nitida; antennæ haud sensim pubescentes, elongatæ, subcrassiusculæ, gradatim incrassatæ, articulo septimo octo fere

duplo longiore, rufo testaceæ articulis quatuor basalibus nigris; caput aciculatum; prothorax antice modice attenuatus, supra deplanatus, breviter pubescens, in medio vix ad latera profundius punctatus, vitta laterali infuscata utrinque ornatus, lateraliter quinque spinosus, spinis pallide flavis, longis, acutis, quinta autem reliquis brevior profundèque bifida, spinis totis e pedunculo lato communi productis, extrorsum orientibus; elytra parallelia, pallide flava, vitta supra marginali rufo nigrescente ad partem posticam late extensa ornata, foveolato striata, pilis nonnullis albidis remotis oblecta, spinis dorsalibus brevibus basi rufescentibus, ad apicem nigrescentibus, spinis duabus anticis juxta suturalibus, reliquis multo brevioribus, forsan mutillatis, marginalibus longis, flavidis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. 2 mm.

This species differs from the other South African species of the genus by the disposition of the five spines of the sides of the prothorax which are disposed, fan-shape, outwardly; the hinder spine is very deeply bifid, the upper branch being nearly as long as the one preceding it.

Hab. Southern Rhodesia (Sebakwe). Delancey Dods.

DICLADISPA APPROXIMANS, n. sp.

Rufo testacea conspicue albido pilosa, pilis haud appressis, pedibus, prothoracis spinis lateralibus elytrorumque marginalibus pallidis; antennæ sub-breves, crassiusculæ, articulis gradatim incrassatis, breviter pubescentibus; caput vix punctatum; prothorax antice attenuatus, deinde transversus, supra profunde punctatus areis levibus nullis, in medio sat distincte canaliculatus, lateraliter haud longe quinque spinosus, spinis anticis quatuor e pedunculo conspicuo communi productis, quinta libera, posticali, reliquis multo minore, breviter bifida, autem nonnunquam simplice; scutellum latum, impunctatum; elytra prothorace quadruplice longiora, sub-parallelia, pone humeros autem nonnihil sinuata, modice convexiuscula, late profundèque foveato seriata, interstitiis pilis albidis seriatis, spinis dorsalibus brevibus apice fuscis, marginalibus longiusculis.

Long. 5-6 mm.; lat. $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. ? Southern Rhodesia. G. A. K. Marshall.

A distinct species which I cannot compare to any other S. African one.

DICLADISPA INDUBIA, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, supra obscure æneo micans, glabra; elongata, sub-angusta; antennæ crassiusculæ, modice elongatæ articulis gradatim

incrassatis at apicalibus quatuor autem reliquis crassioribus, nigræ at articulis quinque ultimis fulvescentibus; caput punctatum pilis nonnullis brevibus albis; prothorax antice attenuatus, deinde transversus, deplanatus, in medio late, utrinque minus perspicue longitudinaliter impressus, rude punctatus pube grisea sparse indutus, ad latera longe quinque spinosus, spinis quatuor anticis e pedunculo manifesto communi productis, longitudine fere æqualibus, spina posticali quinta libera, anterioribus graciliore brevioraque, extrorsum porrecta; scutellum vix perspicuum, basi punctulatum; elytra elongata, angustiuscula, prothorace nitidiora, profunde lateque seriato punctata, glabra, spinis nigro æneis, longis, marginalibus vix brevioribus.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Will be easily recognised from among its South African congeners by the metallic sheen of the elytra.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

GEN. DORCATISPA Weise.

DORCATISPA EXTREMA, Pér.,

Ann. S. Afric. Mus. i., 1898, p. 117.

Gestro (Ann. Mus. Civic. Hist. Nat. Genov. vol. xlii., 1906) places *Doscatispa* (*Hispella*) *extrema*, Péring., in synonymy with *D. bellicosa*, Guér.; and attributes to this species an almost entire African range. Gestro is, however, mistaken on that point. The typical *D. bellicosa*, a duly identified specimen of which he very kindly sent me, differs from *D. extrema* in the more shiny surface and the total absence on the discoidal part of the prothorax of the two ovate rounded, smooth, raised areas, which are so conspicuous a feature of *D. bellicosa*. *D. extrema* must on these accounts be considered a valid species.

GEN. PSEUDISPELLA, Kraatz.

PSEUDISPELLA CONSOBRINA, n. sp.

Nigra, elytris cyaneis, nitidis; capitis apice rugose punctato; antennæ elytrorum humeros attingentes, crassæ, articulis 2-6 utrinque angulatis, reliquiis coartatis, 7° latitudine nonnihil longiore, 8-10 fere transversis, ultimo acuminato, spina basali articuli primi longa; prothorax antice nonnihil attenuatus, dein transversus, deplanatus, in medio haud canaliculatus, in disco utrinque nonnihil elevatus autem haud areolatus, conferte rugoseque punctatus, pube

brevi albido sericea densiuscula obtectus, antice utrinque spinis validis duabus basi connexis munitus, lateribus tri-spinosis, spinis anterioribus duabus ut in parte antica divaricatis basique fere pedunculatis, altera libera extrorsum porrecta; scutellum haud impressum; elytra ante medium lateraliter distincte sinuata, profunde seriato foveolata punctata, spinis mediocribus, dorsalibus marginalibus haud longioribus, interstitiis breviter albido setulosis.

Long. 3 mm.; lat. 1 mm.

Very closely allied to *P. promontorii*, Péring.; differs by the cyaneous colour of the elytra which are also much more sinuate laterally, and especially by the much thicker antennæ.

Hab. Transvaal (Shilouvane), Rev. H. Junod; Southern Rhodesia (Sebawe), Delancey Dods.

INDEX.

A	PAGE
Acupalpus	283
Agrilus	311
alacer (Acupalpus)	283
alienus (Acupalpus)	283
Amorphosoma	302
amatongus (Brachycerus)	316
amoena (Distolaca)	336
Anadora	308
Anaulax	289
angusticollis (Acupalpus)	284
Anisodactylus	277
Antliarrhinus	325
Aphanisticus	314
approximans (Dieladispa)	340
arrogans (Tachys)	292

B	PAGE
Bascanus	290
bicolor (Blepisanis)	320
Blepisanis	330
Brachycerus	315

C	PAGE
Callispa	334
Caloecus	320
capense (Pentarthrum)	327
capensis (Cotasteridus)	324
capicola (Coscinia)	276
capicola (Cotasterophasis)	323
capicola (Nesiotes)	322
carinatipennis (Anaulacus)	289
carinatipennis (Caloecus)	320
Casnonia	273
Chlænium	285
Cimbus	319
Clytanthus	329
consobrina (Pseudispella)	341
convexicollis (Dromica)	271
Coræbus	301
Coscinia	276
Cotasteridus	324
Cotasterophasis	323
Cratognathus	280
cruentulus (Hypolithus)	277
curtula (Dyoryche)	282

D	PAGE
Dactylispa	336
damarina (Lachnæa)	322
debilis (Tachys)	295
deceptor (Oodes)	287
decoratus (Agrilus)	312

	PAGE
Demostis	344
Dicladispa	337
Dioryche	282
discrepans (Systolocranius)	288
dissidens (Bascanus)	290
Distolaca	336
ditissima (Phlocteis)	306
dives (Phlocteis)	308
dodsi (Clytanthus)	329
Dorcatispa	341
dorsalis (Dicladispa)	339
Dromica	271

E	PAGE
effugiens (Chlænium)	286
egenus (Omostropus)	281
elegans (Phlocteis)	306
errans (Callispa)	334
exasperans (Dieladispa)	338
extrema (Dorcatispa)	341

F	PAGE
fauveli (Staphylinus)	296
finitimus (Chlænium)	287
fraterna (Dieladispa)	337
fraudulentus (Agrilus)	313
funestus (Strophosomus)	318

G	PAGE
gentilis (Pœcilomorpha)	331
gestroi (Callispa)	334
gloriosulus (Agrilus)	311
gratus (Cimbus)	319
gravastella (Pœcilomorpha)	331

H	PAGE
Hypolithus	297
hamaticollis (Strophosomus)	318

I	PAGE
Ichthyurus	314
imitativus (Hypolithus)	278
incertus (Melanodes)	289
inchoatus (Anisodactylus)	277
indicator (Pentarthrum)	327
indubia (Dieladispa)	340
involutus (Stenolophus)	282

J	PAGE
jactuosula (Demostis)	305
jucundulus (Tachys)	294

K	PAGE
kafuena (Polyhirma)	276
kafuenus (Tefflus).....	284
Kamosia	313
Kerremansia	309
khoikhoianus (Brachycerus)	315

L	PAGE
Lachnæa	331
læta (Casnonia)	273
Lebia	273
Leptispa	332
levicollis (Aphanisticus).....	314

M	PAGE
majusculus (Thorictus)	300
malvernica (Dieladispera)	339
mashunus (Agrilus).....	311
mashunus (Iethyurus)	314
Mastigus	299
Melanodes	289
Melibæus	302
Mesitomorpha	328
Metaxys	290
minutissimus (Tachys)	295
mouffleti (Brachycerus)	317

N	PAGE
natalensis (Cratognathus)	280
natalensis (Mastigus)	299
namanus (Brachycerus)	316
namaqua (Tlepolemus)	329
natalica (Anadora)	308
Nesiotes	321
nigrolimbatus (Tachys)	293
nuncius (Chlænienus)	285

O	PAGE
Œdichirus	297
Omotropus	281
oneili (Œdichirus)	297
Oodes	287
optimus (Hypolithus)	278
originarium (Amorphosoma)	302
orphanus (Chlænienus)	286

P	PAGE
pallidus (Polyaulacus).....	275
Paradora	304
parilis (Trechus)	291
pegleræ (Antliarrhinus)	325
Pentarthrophasis	326
Pentarthrum	327
Phlocteis	306
plicipennis (Demostis).....	305
Pæcilomorpha	331
Polyaulacus	275
Polyhirma	275
pretiosula (Dactylispa)	337

PAGE	PAGE
procerus (Mastigus).....	299
promontorii (Lebia).....	273
promontorii (Mastigus)	298
promontorii (Nesiotes)	322
Pseudispella	341
punctatus (Melibæus)	302

R	PAGE
raffrayi (Cotasterophasis)	324
raffrayi (Pentarthrophasis)	326
rhodesiana (Trichisia).....	285
rhodesianus (Metaxys)	290
rivalis (Hypolithus).....	279

S	PAGE
sambesina (Polyhirma)	275
scintillans (Coræbus)	301
sebakuana (Lebia)	273
sebakue (Callispa)	335
sebakuena (Dieladispera)	339
sebakuena (Leptispa)	322
secutorius (Tachys)	292
semotum (Amorphosoma)	303
simplex (Omotropus)	281
sobrina (Leptispa)	333
solutilis (Trechus)	291
Somatodes	321
Staphylinus	296
Stenolophus	282
Strophosomus	318
Systolocranius	288

T	PAGE
tabulæ (Mastigus).....	297
Tachys	292
Tefflus	284
tenebricosum (Amorphosoma)	302
tenella (Lebia)	274
tetricus (Hypolithus)	280
Thorictus	300
Tlepomenus	329
transvaalensis (Somatodes).....	321
Trechus	291
Trichisia	285
tuberculifrons (Kamsia)	313
turbatus (Hypolithus)	279

U	PAGE
umtalina (Paradora)	304
umtalina (Callispa)	335

V	PAGE
verecunda (Dactylispa)	336
vescus (Tachys)	294
vestitus (Mesitomorpha)	328
vicarius (Tachys)	293

Z	PAGE
zuluana (Dromica)	271